

THE "CONDER" TOKEN NEWSLETTER

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE "CONDER" TOKEN COLLECTORS CLUB.



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Middlesex.



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Surrey.



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VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3

FEBRUARY 15, 1997

CONSECUTIVE ISSUE #3

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Remy Bourne

NUMISMATIC LITERATURE SPECIALIST

IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE FOR YOUR LIBRARY.

A selection of publications by R.C. Bell in New Condition.

1. Bell, R.C. Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens 1785-1819. Volume 3, 1966.

315pp. Photo illustrated. New, dust jacket over blue leatherette, gilt. Most illustrations enlarged 1 1/2 times.

The use of the word "ticket" means "metal ticket". Describes advertising pieces often serving as currency, and private tokens used by collectors for exchange between themselves.....\$59.95

2. Bell, R.C. Building Medalets of Kempson and Skidmore 1796-1797. Volume 5, 1978.

184pp. Photo illustrated. New, dust jacket over blue leatherette, gilt. Most illustrations enlarged 1 1/2 times.

Deals with a special group of Specious Pieces, and as many of the buildings depicted on them no longer exist they are becoming increasingly important as historical records.....\$39.95

3. Bell, R.C. Political and Commemorative Pieces Simulating Tradesmen's Tokens 1770-1802. Volume 6, 1987. 2nd edition.

286pp. Photo illustrated. New, black cloth. Most illustrations enlarged 1 1/2 times.

This was the last of Bell's 6 volume work. This book provides information about the lives of the people appearing on or using the coinage. Part one--the pieces have been arranged by the years of their issue, grouped within the year relative to the Monarchy, Politicians, Politics and Celebrities. Part two--The author tried to separate genuine Spence dies from those fabricated by Skidmore.....\$59.95

4. Schwer, S.E. Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens. 1983.

182pp. Photo illustrated. New, pictorial card cover.

The purpose of this handbook is to provide the collector & dealer with a priced handbook reference for the 18th century series, as catalogued by Dalton and Hamer. It is intended that users will be able to identify the principal types as well as most major die variants from the information available. A handy book to carry along with you.

Hundreds of illustrations intersperse the text.

The only and most complete price guide to this series ever produced.....\$19.95**5. Wetton, J.L. Seventeenth Century Tradesmen's Tokens. 1969.**

70pp. Photo illustrated. New, white card cover Most illustrations enlarged 4 times.

Until his death, regarded as the most knowledgeable collector of this series. The 8 1/2" x 5 1/2" book contains a 30 page essay; 15 plates; 15 pages of bibliography which is excellent.....\$19.95**SPECIAL!****6. All 5 books available at the special price of.....\$169.95**

Postage is included in the above listed prices!

INTRODUCTION

By Wayne Anderson
President and Editor

Thanks to all of you who helped to make Volume I, Issue #2 a big hit with our members. I am proud to report that our membership has grown to 228, an increase of 67 members, since the issuance of the second newsletter. I don't expect that we will grow this rapidly on an on going basis, but what a nice nucleus for the club to have! But then I was tickled when we reached 50. California leads with 29 members, New York is second with 24, and Minnesota is third with 17. Please tell your friends and fellow collectors about us, we can use a few more in our ranks. Let's keep up the good work, and get these fellow collectors out of their closets. There is much material to cover in this issue, so I'll get right to it.

Articles and Columns. Once again we are fortunate to have received many interesting and informative articles from our contributing members. Mr. R. C. Bell is presented with an Honorary Lifetime Membership, in this issue of the newsletter. I am reprinting the first article that he wrote for "World Coins", Sidney, Ohio, in September, 1964. I plan to make these "Token Tales" a regular feature in the newsletter, I calculate he wrote 54 of them from 1964 to 1976. Joel Spingarn has completed a wonderful concordance so that we can now easily find tokens by Dalton & Hamor numbers, in Mr. Bell's books. It is published within, keep it handy, it's great! Dr. Richard Doty has done it again, he has written two articles for this issue. The first pertains to a new discovery, the second to the money of Anglesey. He's awesome! Jerry & Sharon Bobbe write about the 32's, you'll see what I mean! Richard Gladdle has produced a fascinating account concerning the Mayors of Garrat. Another much appreciated regular, Jim Wahl, gets back to his uncommon commons. Dr. David W. Dykes sends us his first article by way of the "Spink Numismatic Circular", and allows me the privilege of reprinting it for you. Another much appreciated regular contributor, Mr. David S. Brooke, has submitted his article about Perth tokens, and of course his regular column "The Collectors Cabinet." Harold Welch explains that collusion at auction is not a recent notion, and some very famous collectors were accustomed to delving into its realm. Frank Van Valen has written his premier CTCC article concerning Britannia, Phil Flanagan makes his debut with "Flanagan's Favorites #1," and Bob Metzger "Travels With Isaac." I know you will enjoy reading all of these fine articles. I am very thankful for all of them, without them there wouldn't be much of a newsletter. If you have sent me an article, and it doesn't appear in this newsletter, it will be published in the next one. If you haven't sent me an article for publication, why haven't you? It's fun, it's informative and educational, it's the newsletter!

Letters - There are letters! They are all very good, and very interesting. One was written to me by our Senior Member, Mr. Jules Reiver, who is 80 years young. He is a very important numismatist, and when Jules talks everybody listens! His stories and experiences are wonderful.

Club Business - There is an entire section devoted to the business aspects of our club in this issue. It addresses things like structure, and increased dues. Please read it carefully, and give me some feed back, if you will.

Ask The Experts - Sharon Bobbe asked, in the last issue, "What happened to John Gregory Hancock, Jr.?" "How did he die?" Dr. Richard Doty responds: The lad's name is Thomas Gregory Hancock - at least, in the baptismal record of St. Philip's Church, in Colmore Row, Birmingham, where I looked it up. The date of his baptism is 28 September 1791. At some point, he or his father began calling him John Gregory Hancock, Jr. The name Gregory was a family name, evidently.

I have no record of the son after 1802, and very spotty records of his father as well. Beyond working for Thomas Williams (and later for Boulton), the elder Hancock worked on his own and did medals as well as tokens. For what it's worth, he also secured a Patent (#2783) on 14 September 1804, 'A method of forcing or Working the Bolts of Presses or of Engines used for the purpose of Cutting, Pressing, and Squeezing of Metals, Horn, Tortoiseshell, Leather, and other Substances.' I seem to recall that he got an earlier one about 1795, but I can't retrieve it now.

Tom Fredette writes: Can anyone tell me why the dust cover on the 1977 Quarterman reprint of the Dalton & Hamer book is of the US "Roman Head" Cent. Thanks! Once again, Dr. Richard Doty responds: George Washington appears on the 1977 Quarterman dust jacket, I imagine, because J. G. Hancock did the head, along with a large number of purely British tokens. He had done the large and small eagle Washington cents earlier, on speculation, and Breen at least thinks that, when the order for an American coinage fell through, Hancock got his revenge by means of this 'Roman head' pattern. I doubt it, but let it ride. Anyway, I imagine that's as much of a link as we can come up with. But I don't understand why they didn't put one of Hancock's tokens on the cover- they're certainly common enough.

Advertisements - There are some wonderful ads in the newsletter again, please look them over carefully, and support our advertisers when you can. Their support for us is quite meaningful.

As usual, please forgive any errors or omissions in the newsletter, they are unintentional, and I apologize in advance for any that may have occurred. Thanks to Bruce Lorich for some editorial expertise, and thanks to all of you for your hearty interest, encouragement, and champion. WA

MEMBERSHIP LOCUS

Alabama	1	Mississippi	1
Alaska	1	Missouri	1
Arizona	3	Nebraska	3
Arkansas	1	Nevada	2
Australia	2	New Hampshire	4
California	29	New Jersey	9
Canada	2	New York	24
Colorado	4	North Carolina	3
Connecticut	16	Ohio	10
Delaware	1	Oklahoma	1
England	15	Oregon	6
Florida	4	Pennsylvania	10
Georgia	2	Saudi Arabia	1
Illinois	7	Tennessee	1
Indiana	2	Texas	2
Iowa	3	Vermont	1
Kentucky	2	Virginia	3
Maine	1	Wales	1
Maryland	5	Washington	11
Massachusetts	5	Washington, DC	2
Michigan	5	West Virginia	3
Minnesota	17	Wisconsin	1

TOTAL 228

NEW MEMBERS

192	STEVEN	ABRAMOWITZ	CLIFFSIDE PARK,	NJ
176	DR. GAVIN T.	AWERBUCH	BAY CITY,	MI
196	DAVID B.	BAILEY	STATEN ISLAND,	NY
213	TAMMEN S.	BEEMAN	REDDING,	CA
200	ROBERT C.	BELL	GOSWORTH, NEWCASTLE	UK
183	STEPHEN C.	BELLAVIA	ALBION,	ME
221	NORMA	BENSCHOTER	MESA,	AZ
186	DR. DENIS R.	BETTEMICOURT	SHERMAN OAKS,	CA
220	MICHAEL M.	BIRD	RIVERSIDE,	CA
225	LESTER E.	BLANK	BRIDGEPORT,	CT
208	LIONEL J.	BRADLEY	BOOTHWYN,	PA
163	STEPHEN J.	BUTLER	SPRINGFIELD,	IL
175	DR. C. CHARLES	COLLINS, DDS	DES MOINES,	IA
173	GEORGE	CULLINAN	HAUPPAUGE,	NY
194	GARTH R.	DREWRY	BRANDON,	FL
201	DR. DAVID W.	DYKES	SOUTH GLAMORGAN,	WALES
212	BRUCE	EDBURN	ANCHORAGE,	AK
178	JAN	EDBURN	NICEVILLE,	FL
197	IAN BARRIE	EGERTON	DOTTS POINT,	AUSTRALIA
165	CLIFFORD S.	FALLAGE	FARMINGTON,	CT
228	JAMES M.	FINNANCE	GRANBY,	CT
227	JOHN J.	FIRTICK	REDDING,	CT
193	THOMAS J.	FRYGIER	MASSILLON,	OH
214	CYNTHIA	GIBBS	FAIR OAKS,	CA
215	ROBERT	GILBERT	LIBERTY CORNER,	NJ
198	KETTR	GREENHAM	LONDON, ONT.,	CANADA
211	VINCE	GUINEE	RESTON,	VA
174	WILLIAM A.	GUZZE	NEW BRITAIN,	CT
171	DR. W. BENSON	HARER, JR. MD	SAN BERNARDINO,	CA
202	RICH	HARTZOG	ROCKFORD,	IL
218	CHARLES	HECK	BOHEMIA,	NY
225	TIMOTHY	HENRY	REEDSVILLE,	PA
219	ROGER	KAPOOR	CRANBY,	CT
169	TOM R.	KNOPP	CHARLOTTE,	NC
217	MAJ. MICHAEL J.	KOCURKO	WICHITA FALLS,	TX
195	RALPH	LANGHAM	NEW FAIRFIELD,	CT
189	MERRIE	LONDON	FARMINGTON,	CT
205	HARRINGTON E.	MANVILLE	WASHINGTON,	DC
207	RICHARD	MARGOLIS	TEANECK,	NJ
203	CHRIS VICTOR-	MC CAWLEY	EDMOND,	OK
181	CHARLES R.	MEEKER TT	SPRINGFIELD,	IL
172	DR. GILBERT C.	MORRISON, MD	MISSION VIEJO,	CA
224	JEFFREY	OLIPHANT	BEVERLY HILLS,	CA
223	DR. CARL N.	OLSSON	GAINESVILLE,	FL
216	F. LEWIS	ORRELL	CAREFREE,	AZ
164	JOHN	PEEL	FAYETTEVILLE,	AR
199	ROBIN A.	POPPIE	RIDGEFIELD,	WA
167	RICHARD V.	PUNCHARD	MINNEAPOLIS,	MN
222	LEON E.	QUAST	NEW HOPE,	MN
188	ROD	RETZ	PORTLAND,	OR
204	BUS	RHOADES	CLEVELAND,	NY
180	GREGORY	SCHNURR	FAYETTEVILLE,	NY
168	FRED	SCHORNSTEIN	WOODMERE,	NY
209	ED	SIEHLON	WHITTIER,	CA
190	WILLIAM J.	SMALL	NEW YORK,	NY
177	WILLIAM L.	SNYDER	COOKEVILLE,	TN
162	CHARLES A.	STOWERS	MC COOK,	NE
206	GEORGE	TRUSTEL	SOUTHINGTON,	CT
166	RICHARD F.	VARNIAM	LONDON,	UK
210	DAVID	VICE	BIRMINGHAM,	UK
187	DR. RONALD A.	WARD	ROCKVILLE,	MD
179	AVRAM I.	WEISBERG	NEW YORK,	NY
184	BRUCE	WEISS	STONE MOUNTAIN,	GA
185	JOHN L.	WILKERSON	SALEM,	OR
170	RUSSELL L.	WILLIAMS	RENT,	OH
191	JAMES	WILSON	BISHOP,	CA
182	DONALD	YOUNG	NEW YORK,	NY

HONORARY LIFETIME MEMBERSHIP PRESENTED TO MR. ROBERT CHARLES BELL

It is our great honor, and pleasure to present to Mr. Robert Charles Bell an Honorary Lifetime Membership in the Conder Token Collectors Club. Mr. Bell is hereby presented member number 200. His efforts, and literary contributions to collectors of 18th Century Provincial Tokens, and related areas of numismatics, are hereby acknowledged by the Conder Token Collectors Club with sincere appreciation.

Mr. R. C. Bell, MB, FRCS, of Gosforth, Newcastle on Tyne, was born on 22 November 1917 at Sudbury, Ontario. He came to England from Canada in August 1928, and was educated at Haileybury and St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College, London. During the War he served with the British Emergency Medical Service followed by a spell in the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1945 to 1948. He returned to England to take up a consultancy post in the plastic surgery unit of Shotley Bridge General Hospital in county Durham, Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

Mr. Bell's numismatic activities began at the age of five when, with other children, he visited a burnt-out trapper's shack on Victoria Road, Vancouver, near the Fraser River, and found three South African coins amongst the still-warm ashes. A few weeks later his nascent collection increased by a quarter with the finding of a Hawaiian 5-cent metal tram ticket near his aunt's home at 3170 Broadway W., Vancouver.

By the mid 1950's his numismatic interest had transferred to British tokens, specifically the 18th and 19th century copper issues. An avid collector of tokens at that time could have the pick of the dealers' trays, and Mr. Bell bought extensively, principally from Thomas Hunter at the Newcastle dealers Corbitt & Hunter, from Mrs. Monica Russell at Seaby and occasionally from Albert Baldwin, then head of his family's firm. By the 1970s the collection was largely complete; only judicious additions had been made since that time.

*Robert Bell's name has been synonymous with a generation of collectors of British trade tokens thanks to his series of books, the first of which appeared as long ago as September 1963. In compiling them Mr. Bell enjoyed help from a wide circle of correspondents, including John R. Farnell and A.W. Jan, whose collections have long since been dispersed. Segregating the different tokens into genuine, specious, private and political pieces, he followed in the footsteps of Richard Thomas Samuel, the anonymous 19th century author of a series of articles on tokens in *The Bazaar, Exchange and Mart*, and the Leamington Spa collector Arthur Waters. Fleshing out Samuel's articles and Waters' Notes, adding much useful background information and enlarged illustrations from direct photography, Mr. Bell's books found a ready market at a time when original copies of the standard works by Dalton and Hamer and Davis were becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. Indeed, the success of Mr. Bell's books was the catalyst which inspired Seaby to reprint these classics, in 1967 and 1969 respectively.*

*A past chairman of the Tyneside Numismatic Society and the recipient of life membership of the Numismatic Literary Guild in 1987, Mr. Bell has authored numerous articles in the specialist British and North American numismatic press. Away from coins, another long time interest of his has been board games. His award-winning *Board & Table Games from Many Civilizations* was published in two volumes between 1960 and 1978, and *Games of the World* appeared in 1975.*

He has also found the time to publish on a number of other diverse subjects, including Tyneside pottery, sailing, and the use of skin grafts in plastic surgery. He is a former chairman of the Hadrianic Society, University of Durham, and a former chairman of the Friends of the Oriental Museum, Durham.

Despite having sold his tokens, Mr. Bell's interest in paranumismatica remains undimmed, and he is presently collecting and studying the modern pieces from his North American homeland.

Mr. Bell, please accept your Honorary Lifetime Membership with our sincere appreciation, and our highest esteem.

*Wayne Anderson, President
Conder Token Collectors Club*

Mr. R. C. Bell



Literary Awards won by R. C. Bell

NLG (Numismatic Literary Guild):

Awards in 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 for articles in Coin World. Awards for best book in class in 1988 and 1995.

CNA (Canadian Numismatic Association):

Guy Potter Award, 1980, for a five-year series of monthly articles on Souvenir Dollars of the Far West, published in the Canadian Numismatic Journal.

Acknowledgments

Our thanks Dix Noonan Webb, and Peter J. Preston - Morley, for allowing us to reprint portions of the Introduction to The R. C. Bell Collection of British Trade Tokens, 1st October 1996.

Anglesey, Druid Isle, Provides First Emergency Money Story

The author of the highly-successful "Commercial Coins 1787-1804," which stunned the numismatic world in 1963 and almost overnight transformed the collecting of British 18th century currency tokens into a most popular pastime, is R. C. Bell of Newcastle Upon Tyne, England. He has agreed to delve deeply into certain interesting segments of his specialty to provide World Coins readers with original glimpses into the background of one of the most complex coinage periods in the history of man - the late 18th century in England. He calls his occasional series "Token Tales" and every segment is a story unto itself. -Ed.

By R. C. Bell

Newcastle Upon Tyne, England

In the 18th century the equipment at the Royal Mint in London was so antiquated that it could barely produce the necessary gold and silver coins, and was quite incapable of satisfying the country's requirements for a copper coinage. By 1780 about three-quarters of the circulating small change consisted of worn coins of previous reigns, foreign



money, and a bewildering assortment of counterfeits. The maximum penalty for forging copper currency was two years in prison, and if the forgery were not an exact copy of a legal coin the offender could evade punishment through a legal quibble.

These pieces are now known as regal evasions; see illustrations of a piece with the obverse showing the head of George II, but the reverse is dated 1771 - eleven years after this sovereign's death!



Regal evasion halfpenny. The dies were cut to produce a worn indistinct impression, simulating a coin long in circulation.

In the second half of the 18th century there was a rapid increase in the population of the industrial towns of the north of England, and repeated requests were made to the government to issue copper coins which were required by employers to pay their workpeople; but on a variety of pretexts nothing was done.

At this time young children were employed in mines, and their average weekly wage was 1/6d (20 cents;) women earned 3/- (40 cents;) and men between 4/- and 7/6d (60 cents to \$1.10;) depending upon their trade and skill. The shortage of small change often forced the employers to pay three or four men with the same pound note, who then either visited the shops in company, or went to a tavern for change and drank any remainder, from which arose the phrase "to liquidate the funds."

In 1787 the Parys Mine Copper company of Anglesey in North Wales, which employed some 1,200 miners, took the initiative and solved its pay-day problems by producing a superb penny piece from metal from its own mine and struck at its own mint in Birmingham. See photos on page 512.

Parys Mountain lies about two miles south of the village of Amlwch on



Parys Mine penny. First year of issue, 1787.

Anglesey Island, where there were legends that the Romans had worked copper in the district, but the site had been lost. In 1754 remains of ancient mining operations and stone tools were found, and on March 2, 1760, the largest known deposit of copper ore at that time was discovered only seven feet below the surface. In the years that followed March 2 became a miner's holiday and festival.

The ore was loosened by blasting and picks, and then was broken into small pieces with hammers by women and children who wore iron gloves. The ore fragments were piled into long kilns some six feet high, which were fired in several places to roast the ore and sublime off the sulphur which was conducted through a flue to a condensation chamber where it cooled to become "flowers of sulphur."

Roasting copper ore was a tedious process taking from three to 10 months depending upon the amount in the furnaces which varied three hundred to a thousand tons.

The streams which flowed from the mountain also contained copper and the waters were diverted into rectangular wooden tanks 38 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 20 inches deep, into which scrap iron was dumped; as the iron

rusts away yellow ochre forms a copper deposit was even purer than ore from the mines themselves.

The obverse design of a Druid referred to local history. In times Anglesey was known as of Mona and was the last stronghold of the Druids. The Roman Suetonius made a raid about 60 A.D. and Mona was finally conquered by Agricola about A.D. 79.

The reverse bore a cypher (Parys Mine company) and the words WE PROMISE TO PAY THE Bearer ONE PENNY, while the edge was inscribed: ON DEMAND IN / ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. The beauty and honest weight of the coins made them very popular and were accepted throughout the island; indeed they were preferred to the regal coinage. In 1788 the company issued a halfpenny of a similar design and in all some 300 tons of copper and halfpennies were struck.

There are many minor varieties in the series which are only of interest to the specialist. There are, however, two rare Anglesey pennies which probably patterns and never in circulation. The first has an edge inscribed EDW. HUGHES, THO. WILKINS, JOHN DAWES, PARIS LODGE.

The Reverend Edward Hughes was part owner of the mine; Thomas Williams was a director and a Member of Parliament for Anglesey; and John Dawes was probably the mine manager. Parys Lodge was the residence of the Reverend Hughes and later a part of the company.

The other rare variety of penny has the usual edge inscription, but the P.M.Co. cypher on the reverse is replaced by a monogram. It is probably the initials of John Dawes. At this time J was written I.

Within a few months other imitations followed the example of the Parys Mine company and issued their own copper coins, the first to do so being the Shropshire iron-master, John Wilkinson, who together with his firm forms the subject of our next

THE BELL CONCORDANCE

by Joel Spingarn

You're driving home from the coin show. It was a good show and you have two beautiful, proof like tokens to add to your collection. Both have been attributed. You recall seeing them plated in D & H. You wonder if they might be scarce or rare, how many were struck and what story they may tell. Hopefully one of the R. C. Bell books will have the information. But which book? If the token had a "Spence" motif it would probably be in the political book. If it were a design that advertised a merchant or product, it might be in the tradesman token volume, or maybe the specious? Maybe the commercial. It's always a puzzle! Possibly it might not be illustrated in any of the books! You pursue the index of the book you consider most likely. No help! You try another, and possibly a third.

It has not been unusual for me to simply turn each page until I found the token illustrated, or until I decided that it has been omitted. This sort of frustration led me to compile a concordance by D & H numbers of all five of the R. C. Bell books dealing with 18th - century tokens. With this concordance one can determine in a few seconds which book illustrates the token and the page number. If the D & H number is not in the concordance, it is not in any of the books.

I suggest you make a copy of the concordance and keep it with the books.

The digits to the left of the equal sign are the D & H number. The first digit after the equal sign indicates the R. C. Bell book where the token can be found.

- #1 Political and Commemorative
- #2 Commercial Coins
- #3 Tradesmens Tickets and Private Tokens
- #4 Specious Tokens
- #5 Building Medalets of Kempson & Skidmore

The digits following the book number indicate the page number. For example, Middlesex D & H 298 is 465. The number " 4 " indicates the Specious Token book, and the number " 65 " indicates the page.

The concordance is set forth in the following five pages, I hope you find it useful.

JWS

Bedford	Dorset	Gloucester	Hertford	Lincoln
30=219	1=490	59=241	1=332	1=4117
4-5=4230	1bis=147	63=244	2=4149	3=291
	2=4147	64=245	3=333	6=292
Berk	3=4146	66-7=120	4=260	8=293
1=4159	4-5=4147	68=119		
	6=230	70-7=119	Kent	Middlesex
	7=231		1=4110	1-2=347
Bucks	8=469	Hampshire	3-4=262	5=1185
2=482	9=470	1=246	5=263	6=4119
3=220	10=231	2=4109	6-7=264	7=467
4=35	12=148	3=1183	8=266	9-10=347
5-6=36	Durham	4=587	11=266	11-12=348
7=1152	2=318	6=1125	13=267	14=350
8-19=36	3=4154	8=1187 & 4210	15=268	16=4120
20=221	4=232	9=247	16=270	24=3101
21=4223	8=4151	11-2=419	18=442	30=4205
22-3=4224	9=233	13=422	19=491	31=367
25-28=4222	10=4156	14=424	20=271	32=368
29=4153		28=1178	21=4105	33=439
Cambridge	Essex	29-30=443	28=273	36=373
7=38	1=4167	35=4144	29=272	38=381
9=36	4=235	39=1126	30=273	42=553
11=39	5=235	41=247	31=274	43=555
12=221	9=237	43=248	34=2186	44=561
19=39	10=236	45=147	35=275	45=557
35=4174	11=4103	46=249	36=276	46=548
36=222	33-4=321	48=250	37=277	47=558
Cheshire	35-6=239	54=256	38=278 & 381	48=549
4=487	39=4160	56=425	39=279	49-50=550
5=223	42=4116	58=254	40=280	51=551
7=224	43=4161	65=255	41=4151	52=560
9=225		66=464	42=281	53=551
10-15=225	Gloucester	67=465		54=559
16-27=225	1=343	68=251	Lancashire	55=552
28-55=226	2-4=545	79=253	2-4=335	56=553
56-59=226	5-6=546	89=257	9-28=285	57=554
60=178	7=345	94=259	57=282	58=559
	8=547	97-100=4134	59=4241	59=554
Cornwall	9=543	101=43	61-78=285	60=560
2=227	10-11=544	102=3=44	118=434	61-2=556
3=310	12=543	104-8=4136	127=286	63-5=551
4=311	13-4=545	109-11=4137	128-34=287	66=561
	15-6=546	112-14=4138	135=288	67=562
Cumberland	17=545	115=346	138=437	68=555
1=313	18=547	117=346	140-2=289	69-70=562
2=479	19=543		143-6=290	71=550
	20=544	Hereford		73=564
Derby	21=584	1=329	Leicester	74=563
3=315	22-30=323	4=330	2=337	75=564
	31-7=324	5=260		76-7=565
Devon	38-43=324	5=4113		78-9=566
2=228	44-52=324			80=567
6=229	53-7=325			81=594
8=148				82=596

Middlesex	Middlesex	Middlesex	Middlesex	Middlesex
83=5108	145=591	214=1147	320=361	479=4125
84=5120	146=574	216=1150	321=362	481-7=4124
85=597	147=593	217=155	322=362	520=1174
86=5109	148=579	218=158	323=363	521=1161
87=5115	149=597	219=166	324=2116	522=4169
88-9=5119	150=581	221=162	325=2116	534-5=4121
91=5121	151=582	223=160	336=365&3201	536-7=5127
92=594	152=599	226=1156	337=4114	538-9=5149
93=5104	153=5101	227=343	342=2106	540=5130
94=5114	154=5104	228=1120	345=2106	541=5134
95-6=596	155=5105	230-1=341	347=2108	542-3=5131
97=597	156=582	232=1176	348=4198	544=5132
98=598	157=5106	233=1207	352=2109	545=5156
99=5100	158=5114	239=1191	354=2109	546-7=5155
100=5101	159=589	242=1127	357=2111	548=5150
101=5103	160=5115	243=1128	362=371&3200	549-50=5134
102=5104	161=5113	244=1129	363-5=2112	551=5138
103=5106	162=5116	245=1130	366=2113	552=5127
104=5110	164=5111	246=295	369-72=2123	553-4=5130
105-6=5111	165=590	247-9=338	378=371	555=5138
107=5113	166=5102	250=4138	389=374	556=5135
108=5116	167=591	251=4140	390=375	557-8=5151
109=5117	168=5121	253=339	391=1121	559=5158
110=5110	169=595	254=296	396=1141	560=5163
111=5118	170=5105	255-6=340	398=2115	561=5145
112=5120	171-2=578	257=4118	399=375	562-3=5151
113=5121	174=4127	258-274=342	400=383	564=5141
114-6=576	175=4128	275-6=344	402=378	565=5142
117=577	177=132	277=297	403=379	569=5135
118=578	180=135	282=345	414=385	570-1=5163
119=579	181bis=1135	283=298	415=386	572=5156
120=581	182=136	285-6=369&1146		573=5157
121-2=580	183=126&136	290=1158	416=388-9	574-5=5161
123=572	184=137	291=1159	418=388	576=5140
124=590	184bis=144	292-3=364	419=390	577-8=5124
126=597	184bis2=195	294-5=299	420=387	579=5142
127=5107	185=134	297=2100	421=321	580=5136
128=5112	187=2179	298=465	422=389	581=5152
130=588	192=1163	299=466	424=392	582=5159
131=571	194=1164	300=353	425=393	583=5135
132=589	195=1165	301=1142	427-31=394	584=5137
133=582	197=1162	302=354	432=393	585=5155
134=587	198=124	305=2101	434=393	586=5143
135=583	199=123	306=2102	442=387	587=5141
135=575	201=122	307=4203	451=392	588-9=5133
137=584	203=199	308=2104	459=4123	590-2=5139
138=585	205=1105	309=399	464=397	595-7=5129
139=5109	206=1109	312=4112	465=398	598-9=5124
141=572	207=173	313=355	467-9=3102	600=5137
142=586	208=191	314=356	470-1=3103	601=5154
143=575	209=193	316=357	473=3105	602=5145
144=585	210=151	317=358	474=3106	603=5128
	213=154	319=360	478=3107	

Middlesex	Middlesex	Middlesex	Norfolk	Somerset
604-5-5147	760=1173	1016=1119	1=2138	4=3137
606-5153	785-4175	1018-416	2=4129	24=3133
607-9=5148	829=182	1022=180	3=3123	26=3132
610-12=5149	831=188	1024=1108	5=2125	27=149
613-5165	833=186	1029=4214	6=3121	28=2148
614-5159	835=1172	1033-5=426	13=2126	34=2149
615-5145	836=190&366	1036=1150	14-5=2128	39=2151
616-7=5128	837=1160	1037=1205	19=2129	40=2152
618-5132	857=4177	1040=1202	22=2131	41=430
619-5133	858=4178	1041-2=414	24=2133	45=2154
620=5158	862-4=4167	1044=1111	28=2133	50=2154
621=5157	878=1112	1045=1113	31=2134	65=3135
622=5139	904=3112	1046=1114	33=2136	66=3136
623=5160	906=3113	1047=1114	34-5=3122	69-70=59
624-5=5162	907=3113	1048=1115	44=2136	72=510
626=5165	908-9=4183	1049=1131	46=2137	73-4=511
627=5131	911=4184	1050=1132	47-8=2136	75=512
628=5166	913-7=3116	1051=4238	51=2139	76=513
629-30=5167	923=415	1052=1133	54=3124	77-8=516
631=5136	925-6=4229	1052=4236		79-80=515
632-3=5125	929=2196	1053=351	Northampton	81=513
634-5=5147	930=137	1056=4105	1=448	82-3=514
636=5126	932=138	1060=376		84=410
637=5146	934=142	1061=380	Northumberland	86=2157
638-9=5163	935-6=139	1062=382	1-2=3125	89=241
640=5144	937-8=140	1063=383	3=3127	90=326
641=5143	941=1167	1064-5=395	25=4132	91=327
642=5154	943=1166	1066=396	28-35=4131	92=328
643=5167	944=142	1067=395		98=3134
644=5128	945=440	1068-9=396	Northingham	101=243
645=5158	947=125	1070=396	1=3128	103=242
646=5168	949=125	1081=3110	2-3=3129	105=2158
649=5163	952=435	1124=451	4=3130	107-8=2158
650-3=5169	953=436	1125=4126	5=588	110=2160
654=5171	954=437	1127=4143	6=2140	111=2155
658-60=5170	969=129	1130-1=141		112=2156
661-3=5172	975=13	1133-4=145	Oxford	114=431
664-5=5153	976=1138	1137=144	1=2141	115=2151
667=5125	977=420	1140=1137		116=2153
668-9=5153	980=441	1143=1139	Shropshire	361=445
670=5126	981=421	1144=1140	1=462	
671=5144	984=197&4208	1146=1154	5=4243	
672-3=5160	986=440	1147=1155	12=2142	
674=5161	994=1168	1148=1153	22=2143	
675=5164	995=184	1150=468		
676=1213	1002=185	1151-63=427		
694=3109	1003=171	1159=4211		
698=4171	1004=172	1164=1195		
700=4179	1006=468	1165=1194		
703=4179	1007=4141	1166=1195		
704=4170	1009=4106			
707-8=4173	1010=1117	Monmouth		
710=4180	1011=1116	1=2124		
743=4170	1014=1111	3=2125		

Stafford	Sussex	Warwickshire	Warwickshire	Worcester
2=3140	27=4115	69=3156	276-7=540	32=4152
9=3142	29=1136	70=2192	279-80=541	33=120
11=2160	34=2187	71=2193	282=533	38=121
18=412	35=2188	73=4190	284=533	41=121
20=2161	36=4148	76=4192	286=535	42=122
23=3141	41=2189	77-83=2194	288-9=535	47=4103
24=4157		119=3166	291=536	55=1160
26=449	Warwickshire	120=3165	293=536	
27=3139	1=3162	122=3167	295=539	York
29=3138	3-4=3164	123=2195	297=536	1=573
	4bis=1189	125-7=3169	299-301=537	3=1180
Suffolk	5=3158	128=3170	303-5=3185	4=181
4=2169	5=3163	131=3171	306=3184	8=4162
5=3148	6=3158	140=3158	309-14=3188	9=486
10=3146	6=3174	142=3158	315=3190	13=488
11=3148	7=1170	144=2196	317=3191	14-5=2203
13=3147	10=1170	147-9=518	320=4153	17-21=2204
16=2163	11=1171	150-3=527	321=4154	22=411
19=2164	12=170	154-8=528	323=4154	28=3196
20=3144	13=167	159-63=527	327=446	33-5=2205
21=2166	15=3159	164-6=526	332-474=2201	37=2205
22=2165	16=3157	167-8=523	336=2146	41=2205
24=2167	17=3159	169-70=525	340-58=2144	43-52=2206
26=2170	19=3160	171-3=528	360-8=2144	53=47
27=2171	20=3173	174-6=529	369-72=2198	56=2207
28=2168	21=3179	177-9=518	424-30=2147	57-8=2210
29=2172	23=3141	180-3=522	430=4243	59=2209
30=2171	24=3182	184-5=523	432-38=2147	63=3199
31=2173	25=3183	186-7=520	448-50=2147	69=3197
33=2174	26=3158	188-90=526	476=414	70=3198
34=2176	27=1188	191-3=530	482=3176	
35=2175	27=3139	194-9=520		Anglesey
35=3148	27=3180	200-1=521	Westmorland	3=457
36=3148	28=3158	202-4=524	4=433	4-10=2273
37=2177	28=3181	205-7=525		11-13=2275
40=2177	29=1184	208-9=522	Wiltshire	17-85=2276
	29=3138	210-11=524	1=446	86-140=2278
Surrey	30=3168	212-14=530	2=2201	141=4187
3-6=3150	31=3172	215-7=519	3=3192	168=4187
7=2178	33=117	218=1131	4=3193	169-243=2278
9=4111	34=177	219=3175	12=4149	250=462
11=4107	35=163	223=3177	21=2202	251=4182
19=3152	38=531	224=489		265=4221
	41=3185	231-7=2199	Worcester	267=459
Sussex	42=3187	247-9=2200	1=4161	268=460
1=485	43=3188	256-7=534	2=499	270=461
2=2179	44=3187	259=538	3=4100	273-79=2279
6=4164	49=4158	261-2=539	4=4101	281-352=2279
9=4144	50=410	264-5=540	5=4102	413=459
10=2180	62=3154	267=541	6=3195	436-442=46
15=2181	63=2191	269=534	7=4166	447=4188
19=2182	64=3155	271-2=537	21=4168	448-50=4189
21=3153	67=3161	274=538	23=4115	452=483
22-3=2184				453=457
25=2185	68=3162			457=4190

North Wales	Ayrshire	Pembroke	Dublin
1-4=428	3=3214	1=453	345=2223
5-11=429	7=3216		346=2227
12=452		Perth	347=2216
14-22=452	Fifeshire	1=2266	351=2225
	1=3225	4=3223	355-71=4199
South Wales	2=2252	5-9=2267	375=4208
24-31=454		10=2268	376=4208
	Inverness	11=2269	379-81=4200
Carmarthen	1=2252		380=4216
7=2281	2=2253	Renfrew	382-3=4205
		1=3227	385-7=493
Cardarven	Kinrosshire	2=3229	388=494
1=484	1=3217		389-90=475
		Cork	392-3=4227
Glamorgan	Kirkcudbright	1=491	397=495
3=2282	1=2254	3-4=4193	402=499
4=2284			403=4142
	Lanarkshire	Drogheda	411=4228
Aberdeen	2=2258	1=4196	
1=482	27=2255	2-6=4197	Galway
	28=2255		1=4201
Angusshire	31-3=2256	Dublin	
1=3211	39=2257	1=3207&4209	Kings County
4=3212	49=3219	2=4209	1-4=2228
5=2243		4=2215	
6=3213	Lothian	5=222	Monster
7-9=2237	1=4145	7=4325	1-2=4129
10-11=2239	2-4=4213	9=4237	
12-15=2238	5=4214	14=2227	Tipperary
16=2246	6-8=2259	15-5=495	1-4192
18-20=2244	9=3220	27=2222	
21-2=2241	10=3220	28=3206	Wexford
23-6=2247	13=2260	29-82=2219	1-4=2231
27-9=2248	14-6=2261	57=2216	5-16=2230
30-6=2250	19-21=2262	235-250=2220	17-18=4202
39=2240	23-30=2263	251-267=2222	
42=2245	32=3222	269-303=2218	
	58-9=2264	305=4206	
Argyllshire	60-1=2265	306=4226	Wicklow
1=585	66=3221	307=4207	1=4195
2=586	67-8=48	308=2218	3-31=2232
	69=4211	310-11=496	43=4193
	70=4212	323=497	68=4194
	72=480	325=498	75=4196
	113=4200	338=2224	



A NEW TOKEN FROM WALES?



The last of the British commercial coins or Conder tokens may have been struck nearly two centuries ago; but this series has the wherewithal to continue to surprise us. I recently acquired (for the princely sum of six dollars) a new piece, one which is not related to any of the thousands of pence, halfpence, and farthings in the canon. I think it's a contemporary evasion or counterfeit; but I'd like to share it with you all the same.

OBVERSE: Bust of a gentleman, facing left. PAYABLE . AT . W . WILLIAMS

REVERSE: Seated female figure with harp (six strings), facing left. NORTH WALES
(below exergual line) 1792 (?).

EDGE: Plain; not struck in collar.

DIE AXIS: 6:00 (i.e., coin).

WEIGHT: 5.754 grams (i.e., 88.7 grains).

REMARKS: This must be a specious halfpenny token; it is approximately half the weight of a genuine one. The token is struck on a very small flan, so that part of the legends (including, unfortunately, the bottom of the date) are missing. The date could be 1796, 1790, or 1792. I opt for the latter, based on the choice of types. The obverse bust was clearly patterned on Boulton's bust of John Wilkinson, down to the parallel lines in the coat. Boulton struck tokens for the 'Iron Master' in 1790, 1792, 1793, and 1795 - so that the date on this new token might be any of the three possibilities mentioned above. But the reverse figure was very closely based on the seated Hibernia found on the obverse of Camac Kyan and Camac tokens, the great majority of which bear the date 1792. I hazard the guess that this is the date on this specious token as well - although the actual time of manufacture might extend to the later 1790s or even beyond. In any case, a seated figure of Hibernia would have been a perfectly acceptable design for North Wales, whose ties with the Emerald Isle were and remain strong. The name of the purported issuer shows a flash of humor: half of the people of North Wales were named Williams!

I imagine that the piece was struck in the back alleys of Birmingham (as were so many other counterfeits and lightweight pieces made 'for general circulation'), although it is barely possible that it had an Irish origin.

If anyone has seen this token or anything like it, please favor me with a line.

MONEY OF ANGLESEY
or,
THE LAST TIME I SAW PARYS¹

The relationship between Matthew Boulton and Thomas Williams was both close and complex. The two men were rather too similar to be close friends: each was an entrepreneur, interested in seeing where the dawning Industrial Revolution might lead him. Of the two, Matthew Boulton is perhaps the more appealing, possessed of an idealistic streak absent in his Welsh competitor. But Williams has an interest for readers of this journal, for he it was who began the production of eighteenth-century British provincial tokens.

He did so because of location, ability, and the profit motive. Williams was part owner of the Parys and Mona Mines on Anglesey, the island located immediately off the North Welsh coast. These copper workings were highly productive, and Williams busied himself in selling their metal all over the world - and in undercutting the wares of the Cornish Metal Company (one of whose principles was a gentleman named Matthew Boulton). Williams strove to expand the market for his copper - and one way in which he might hope to do so was in supplying the material (and perhaps the manufacturing base) for a new issue of halfpence and farthings for Great Britain. Matthew Boulton had his eye on the same possibility, but Williams made the first move: lacking orthodox money to pay his host of miners (North Wales was almost devoid of banks in those days, and communications with the rest of the British Isles were execrable, even by the undemanding standards of the eighteenth century), but blessed with the raw material from which a kind of money might be made, Williams set up a mint to strike copper tokens. They would be heavy, containing a generous amount of metal. They would guarantee payment in 'real' money at his offices in London, Liverpool, and Anglesey. They would be as artistic as he could make them. And they would each circulate as a penny, a handy denomination at the time, and one which had never before been struck in copper.

Williams set up shop in the bustling town of Holywell, in Flintshire. Coinage appears to

¹I AM sorry (RGD).

have begun at the very start of the year 1787 - and the handsome 'Druid coppers' had become known in London by March 1787, where they were eagerly embraced, a welcome transfusion into the anemic British minor coinage system. By late March, Williams' Holywell mint had begun striking tokens for another pioneering entrepreneur, John Wilkinson. Like Thomas Williams, Wilkinson was strong-willed, and he and Matthew Boulton were as frequently competitors as they were allies. Williams' coppers for Wilkinson featured a portrait of the self-described 'Iron Master' on the obverse, a man at a forge on the reverse. Like the Parys Mines pieces, they were struck in collar, and they were also tariffed as pence - at least at first. Wilkinson found that they circulated more readily as halfpence, however, and lowered their value accordingly.

By the end of March 1787, Matthew Boulton had a major competitor, in two senses: Thomas Williams vied with him for the regal copper coinage contract (and he could very likely underbid him, because Anglesey copper was cheaper to produce than Cornish copper); and Thomas Williams was also demonstrating, every day, what his mint could do, while Matthew Boulton was still attempting to wheedle a few halfpenny patterns out of his balky-if-gifted ally, Jean-Pierre Droz. But time was on Boulton's side. He would eventually secure the copper coinage contract for his own (if not in alliance with Droz). And he would someday find himself coining copper tokens for Thomas Williams - and for John Wilkinson as well.

Williams kept himself and Wilkinson supplied during 1787 and 1788 - although he moved the mint from out-of-the-way Holywell to Great Charles Street, Birmingham, around the middle of 1787. Williams kept the new site running at full production through the remainder of that year and all of the next. By the end of 1788, he had struck 250 tons of pence and fifty tons of halfpence² for Parys Mines alone - a total of nearly thirteen million tokens. If one added the pieces manufactured for John Wilkinson, the output of this private mint would amount to at least

²There is a suggestion that production of the halfpence commenced around the beginning of April 1788. See MBP368 (Williams, Thomas), Thomas Williams to Matthew Boulton, 5 April 1788, in which the writer encloses 'one of [John Gregory] Hancock's new half pence--- The Engraving is far inferior to Your's [sic] tho' not to any of our Tower Productions & I believe Hancock might mend his hand'. Hancock had engraved the dies for the Anglesey pence, as well as those for the Wilkinson coins of 1787 and 1788. He would be active in token design and production for many years, and he would work for Matthew Boulton on at least two occasions.

fifteen million pieces, around two-thirds of them struck in a single year, 1788. By the standards of the day, Thomas Williams' coining enterprise was a spectacular success: but its days were numbered.

The Welshman had set up his mint, at least in part, with the same hopes and for the same reason as those harbored by his Midlands competitor: the Crown simply *must* address the shortage of official copper coinage - and when it did so, it would likely turn to a private contractor for assistance. But Williams saw month after month pass without governmental action of any sort whatsoever. Nothing seemed forthcoming, and what had once been seen as a stairway to profit began assuming the appearance of a liability. Matthew Boulton had encountered the same official inertia - and indeed, he would continue to encounter it for the better part of a decade. But Boulton was afire with the possibilities of a new idea, whereas Williams was simply out to make a profit. And so the latter came to a momentous decision: he would sell his unwanted coining apparatus (which was of the traditional, preindustrial variety) to Matthew Boulton. The latter had no particular use for it - but he wanted Williams out of the coining business. And so a deal was struck, sometime in the early spring of 1789. Williams agreed to 'entirely relinquish the Coining with my Presses', proposing that 'our common friend J Wilkinson' be invited to act as arbiter and set a fair price.³ In the end, Matthew Boulton agreed to pay L.105 each for Williams' five presses - L.525 which he could ill afford at the time, for machines which were of no earthly use to him 'as they are not in any degree applicable to my improved mode of Coining[;] besides my present apparatus is sufficient to make and the Money of Europe'⁴. Payment for the old presses would be deferred for several years, and it would be rendered in a curious fashion.

It had also been agreed that Matthew Boulton would strike a new issue of Anglesey halfpence for Thomas Williams; the latter would provide the copper for the project, in the form of left-over blanks, their edges already lettered. John Gregory Hancock, Sr. would provide the

³MBP368, Thomas Williams to Matthew Boulton, 19 May 1789.

⁴MBP150, [Private] Letter Book Q, Matthew Boulton to Thomas Williams, 24 May 1789. Boulton's mint was not as far along as he claimed - but it would indeed be coming on line within a few weeks.

dies – and the whole would be turned over to Boulton by Williams' clerk, Wyatt. But the clerk proved balky and Hancock less-than-punctual; and Boulton does not seem to have begun minting Anglesey halfpence prior to the beginning of August 1789. We may assume that the order had been finished by the early autumn. Thomas Williams was charged £16.6.8 for each ton coined.

How many 1789 Anglesey halfpence did Matthew Boulton strike? Based on scant records from Soho, I conclude that Williams must have sent him some 28,350 pounds of copper for the purpose, all of it in the form of edge-marked blanks. Smithsonian specimens tend to bear weights corresponding to approximately thirty-five pieces in the pound; if we assume that something in that range was actually intended, we arrive at a figure of slightly under a million pieces for the 1789 issue.

As with the two other pioneer token issues from Soho Mint, these Anglesey pieces were literally hybrids, initiated in one era and completed in another. They were blanked by manually-powered machinery. Their edges were marked in a fashion which would have been familiar to Sir Isaac Newton. But they were struck by steam, in coining presses which Sir Isaac could not have imagined. Finally, they were hybrids in the sense that they were not struck in collar, an eventual hallmark of the Boulton minting technology. They could not be so struck because Boulton had not yet perfected that aspect of his machinery. But he would soon do so, and the Anglesey coinage would be the first to proclaim it.

Anglesey halfpence dated 1789 make up Dalton & Hamer numbers 354 through 377. The first and the last originated elsewhere (the former a pattern, perhaps by Westwood, the latter a simple counterfeit); lacking evidence to the contrary, I attribute the remaining tokens of that date to Matthew Boulton's Soho Mint.

The year 1789 ended and the year 1790 began. Matthew Boulton's people continued to tinker with his mint, but they were still nowhere near solving the problem of rapidly striking and ejecting coins in a collar. Matthew Boulton admitted as much when he secured his Patent in the summer of 1790:

the blank which was coined is pushed out & another is laid in between the dies either by the person who attends it as usual in coining money or other wise [sic] by some proper contrivance which does not relate to the present

purpose.⁵

Had he solved the problem at the time he took out the Patent, it surely would have reflected that fact.

Boulton took out his Patent because he was terrified of Jean-Pierre Droz claiming Soho's improvements as his own. The talented Swiss had been hired to bring his own ameliorations to coining - most especially a segmented collar which imparted a *raised* ornamentation or lettering to coins as they were being struck. Boulton invested many hundreds of pounds in Droz and his invention, but he finally concluded that he would have to look elsewhere for assistance in his enterprise. He and Droz had completely fallen out by the summer of 1790, and their differences were submitted to binding arbitration just as the Patent was being secured. Droz left Soho in the late winter of 1791. By that time, his erstwhile employer was hard at work on another coinage for Thomas Williams, and for Parys Mines.

Droz might have had a hand in it: in mid-May 1790, the Swiss had requested and received Boulton's permission to create a new set of obverse and reverse dies for a new Parys coinage, working on his own time; he was also to create special edge-marking tools for the purpose. But Droz proved no more enterprising in laboring for himself than he had in laboring for Mr. Boulton, and the project came to nothing. Several months would pass before another Parys token was created. And another artist would be called in to create it.

This was a Parisian named Rambert Dumarest, with whom Boulton was in treaty by the spring of 1790. He set Dumarest to work, in Paris, creating the Druid die in which Droz had lost interest. Dumarest labored on the project until late in the summer, when Boulton finally enticed him to Soho. There he finished the die, and a few pieces from it were struck for the consideration of Thomas Williams and sent to him at the end of October.

They occasioned a speedy and candid response:

I have recd your Box of Druids--- I'm sorry to tell you we shld. be

⁵Birmingham Reference Library, Boulton & Watt Papers, Portfolio 714, second part, Specification of Coining Mill [1790]'.

cursed for offering a large Quantity from this Die— it is universally condemned as not in Character & out of proportion the face being much too large for the rest of the Head which some critics say is in so small a compass it admits no room for Brains ... Some say your Druid's Beard resembles a run of Water more [than] a man's Beard— Your Letters on the Edge are so faint they are scarce legible—⁶

Boulton's nephew Zack Walker had the unenviable task of breaking the news to the high-strung Dumarest. I think there is no doubt that the pieces sent comprised either Dalton & Hamer 379 or 380, whose Druids' beards rather *do* resemble waterfalls. But that reference to indistinct lettering is what interests me: it suggests that Boulton was still tinkering with his machinery, was still having trouble getting his collar and ejection mechanism to work properly.

His products featured incuse edge lettering, for that type of marking could be applied in the planchet stage, pieces with it forced through a one-piece plain collar in the striking stage. And Boulton's collars were evidently too tight, which was why Williams complained about indistinct edge lettering. As Dumarest made a second attempt on the dies (producing Dalton & Hamer 378), Boulton's people tackled the collar and ejection problem one more time. And now they solved it: I have two Dalton & Hamer 378s, both with clear edge lettering, the first struck with a collar (the normal state for the variety) and the second *struck without a collar*. Boulton had a few pieces so manufactured, in order that Williams could see how the edge lettering *ought* to appear. And he thus bought a few days' time to bring the collar mechanism to perfection. My research suggests that this final obstacle was overcome during the first part of November 1790; and only after that point can we speak of a truly industrialized coining methodology at Soho.

Dalton & Hamer 378 may be regarded as a prototype: actual coinage of Boulton's second issue of Anglesey halfpence would not get under way until the early months of 1791. Between the end of March and the latter part of August, Soho struck some sixteen tons, one hundredweight, and ten pounds of copper halfpence for Thomas Williams. As the tokens were to be minted at thirty-two to the pound, Boulton must have struck around 1,151,000 of them.

They comprise Dalton & Hamer varieties 386 through 391, and the flat fields and precise

⁶MBP368, Thomas Williams to Matthew Boulton, 31 October 1790.

edges tell us that here, indeed, we are seeing a modern, mass-produced form of money. Proofs are known for this issue too - another suggestion that we are moving into modern moneying. Henceforth, Soho's proof coins and tokens will bear a distinctive, mahogany finish, created by means of a 'bronzing powder', applied to the surface prior to striking, bonded to the surface of by the pressure of the dies during striking.

You may recall that Matthew Boulton owed Thomas Williams several hundred pounds for his coining presses. He paid a portion of the debt during the 1791 coinage. Thomas Williams was supplying his own copper: as the self-described 'Copper King', he had plenty of the metal, even with the currently restricted production of the Parys and Mona Mines, which had seen their best days by the end of the eighties. Williams apparently delivered this copper in the form of sheets. Boulton blanked it, coined it, and sent it on its way in the form of halfpenny tokens. His normal demand for such work was forty-two pounds per ton, but he only charged Thomas Williams thirty-one. The difference was applied to what he owed on the presses.

There would be a final Boulton issue for Thomas Williams, and we have now come full circle: for the Welsh entrepreneur had begun his coinage - and the entire token series - with pence, struck in part as an advertisement in pursuit of a regal coinage. Now his old competitor would strike pence *for* him - and in so doing, complete the Parys series.

Correspondence is spotty, but Williams was definitely thinking of placing another order by the autumn of 1791. He first thought of halfpence; sometime prior to the spring of 1792, he reconsidered. A curious type of Parys Mines penny, the last legitimate representative of that denomination, would be the result.

I initially assumed that Matthew Boulton had commandeered an old obverse penny die from the 1788 series and married it to a new reverse die for the occasion. But a close examination of the Druid's head on Dalton & Hamer 255 (the Boulton-struck coin, which bears a date of 1791) has convinced me that this die, too, was specifically created for the occasion. There are minor differences not previously seen, the most notable being the drapery at the Druid's shoulder. On earlier versions, the drapery comes to a rounded point; on Boulton's version, the point is interrupted by a dimple, directly opposite the lowermost inner acorn.

Thomas Williams provided his own copper blanks, some nineteen hundredweights' worth;

at sixteen to the pound, they would have amounted to 34,320 pieces. The pieces were edge-marked in the usual fashion, promising payment **ON DEMAND IN LONDON LIVERPOOL OR ANGLESEY**. On or about 16 July 1792, Matthew Boulton turned the lot into penny tokens.

And that was the end of the Anglesey coinage - at least, so far as Matthew Boulton was concerned. But it was not the end of Matthew Boulton's association with Thomas Williams. The two remained in competition over copper and many other matters down to the time of Williams' death, in 1802 - and the Welshman could be relied upon to be a thorn in Boulton's side whenever the latter sought copper for coinage, driving up the price whenever he could.

But the Soho coiner had the last laugh. In 1797, he, and not Thomas Williams, secured the coveted right to strike regal copper coinage for the British Isles. Boulton would strike copper pence and twopence for anyone who wanted them - and one of his customers was the Parys Mines Company of Holywell, Flintshire.

—R. G. DOTY



The Strange Case of Number Thirty-Two

By Jerry Bobbe, with lots of help from Sharon Bobbe

Always having a profound interest in mathematics, I do tend to notice numerical anomalies. Unfortunately, appreciation of the extraordinary nature of many Dalton and Hamer number 32's has taken a quarter century, and the viewing of tens of thousands of tokens, to realize. Condition, as always, is the paramount priority, for it allows the beauty of a token, and the secrets of its dies, to be revealed.

Kent D&H 32

The plate in D&H looks ordinary enough, very similar to the dead common #34. However, "in the copper," this variety is a special proof striking, usually bronzed, generally better struck than the D&H plate, and with an upper obverse die break. As it is RR, you are not likely to see many!

Middlesex D&H 32

I fondly remember a hilarious conversation with Richard Gladdie at his local pub last November. My comment that the first sentence of the recent Coin World article (reprinted in CTCC Conder #2) was incorrect, and that collectors of Conder tokens do collect tokens that depict the "gigantic vulture," elicited the excited response that Great Britain has no vultures. Over the next pint we hypothesized over the "die varieties" of the various local birds of prey. Ricky continued to insist that no self respecting British author had ever referred to the bird on this token as a vulture. Shortly thereafter, upon inspection of D&H and Bell, the "truth" was revealed. Now everyone is wrong, not merely yours truly.

This is a fantastic token; a "condor Conder" if you will. Though there is a reputed mintage of 24, we have found it to be about twice that rare. Most are bronzed, and all are different, in that the inner rims are decoratively hand engraved post-striking. There are at least two odd-ball specimens known, the 14-sided white metal specimen in the British Museum, and the ex Hamer "vulture" struck from partially defaced dies. Both are pictured in D&H.

Somersetshire D&H 32

Far superior to the usual drab #34, or the bluntly struck, broken reverse die #33, this RR, sans *bends*, "floating robe" variant is a very special proof, with a depth of strike and surface capable of making any Conder fanatic hot. As they say, "To see it is to want it." Now, try to find one! We've seen one such piece in 25 years!

Warwickshire D&H 32

Both Priestley tokens are listed in D&H as scarce, but that is hardly the case. From what we have observed, #32 is dozens of times rarer than #33, with a medalllic, first-strike appearance devoid of die flaws. This splendid proof was struck in bronzed copper, silver, and gold.

These Hancock productions were struck 4 August, 1783, nearly four years prior to the first Anglesey pennies, possibly to commemorate Dr. Priestley's newly invented experimental machinery.

Warwickshire 32 Bis

This unique third Priestley variety was unknown to Dalton and Hamer. The only known #32 Bis, a gemmy bronzed one, is a #32 unevenly overstruck by a late state #33 (note the tiny reverse rim cud at 9:00 in the 1990 D&H reprint addenda). The obverse is normal and sharp, but for traces of doubling in the lower left quadrant. Most of the left side of the reverse is #33, while most of the right side is #32. Some design elements of each converge in a puzzling numismatic hodgepodge of undertype and overttype.

Why did Hancock strike this? Was he exploring ideas for an additional Priestley reverse die? Or, perhaps, the good doctor requested a unique keepsake. A mystery indeed!

Anglesey D&H 32

At first glance, this RR business strike variant looks much like any other druid token. The important difference is the obverse die crack curving from just inside the wreath on the left, through the beard and cowl, to the wreath on the lower right. This is a rare occurrence in the Anglesey series, as dies were simply discarded and replaced when broken. When completely visible on a mint state example, it is spectacular indeed. We've seen only one!

In the England section of D&H there are many other interesting #32's. Two, in Cambridgeshire and Hampshire, were misattributions, and thus do not exist. Two others, in Essex and Sussex, are rare mules. Lancashire D&H 32 is an odd, small flan counterfeit with a nice obverse die flaw. Northumberland D&H 32 is a charming little farthing combining the Coaly Tync barge with Spence's Pigs Meat satire. In Suffolk, D&H 32 Bis is a brockage of the Haverhill Manufactory loom obverse. This is an error, not a true variety, but nonetheless unique, striking, and valuable. The Stourbridge token, Worcestershire D&H 32, found bronzed or brilliant, is a rare concoction by Skidmore, designed to profit from the "(m)asses running for halfpence." Finally, Yorkshire D&H 32, is another superior fabric proof from Matthew Boulton's Soho Manufactory.

MAYORS OF GARRAT

by Richard Gladdle

I lived for over twenty years in London, and the majority of that time was spent in the suburb of Wandsworth which lies on the south side of the Thames, two or three miles up stream of the centre of London.

Dealing in tokens throughout that period, I had often mused as to what piece was most local to where I lived. Was it the anonymous halfpenny of Chelsea, or perhaps, the Skidmore building penny of Lord Stormont's house in Wandsworth?

However, it was several years before I realized that I actually lived in Garrat, whose three mayors are featured on 18th century halfpenny tokens.

Garrat Green had been absorbed by Wandsworth in the last century. I had not realized that the Garrat lane off which I lived was named, not after some Victorian worthy, but the Hamlet to which it had one time led.

The tokens I knew well, all three of them for mayors of Garrat, Sir Jeffery Dunstan wig-sellers, Sir Harry Dimsdale muffin-man, and Sir George Cook oyster dealer.

But what was this office "Mayor of Garrat" that from the obviously satirical tokens, was specious and a spoof! I went to the Wandsworth Museum.

It appears that the villagers of Garrat Green in the eighteenth century objected to the illegal enclosure of common land (a development affecting commons all over the country at that time). Local opposition was instigated and in the words of the London Chronicle of August 1786:

"About thirty years ago, several persons who lived in that part of Wandsworth adjoining to Garrat Lane, had formed a kind of club, to concert measures for removing the encroachments of that part of the Common, and to prevent any others being made for the future. As the Members were most of them persons in low circumstances, they agreed at every meeting to contribute something, in order to make up a purse for the defense of their collective rights. When a sufficient sum was subscribed, they applied to a very worthy Attorney in that neighbourhood, who bought an action against the encroachers, in the name of the President (or, as they called him, the Mayor of the club). They gained their suit with costs, the encroachments were destroyed, and ever after, the President, who lived many years, was called the "Mayor of Garrat". This happening at the time of a General Election, the ceremony of chusing out-door Members for the borough of Garrat has been constantly kept up on every new Parliament, and is still continued to the great emolument of all Publicans at Wandsworth, who subscribe to all the incidental expenses attending the Mock-election."

It is not known exactly the custom started, but it appears that the Garrat elections were held the same time as Parliamentary elections.

There was a great deal of carnival and razzmatazz accompanying the canvassing -- numerous hand bills were issued pledging such things as the reducing of the price of beef, the abolition bridge tolls and free entertainment. Local merchants, in particular publicans and tavern-keepers, must have made a killing. On one occasion when the beer ran out, water was being sold at twopence a glass!

In the election of 1781 Jeffery Dunstan was voted mayor -- there were other candidates, for the increasing fame of the event attracted hopefuls from all over London. The one thing they had in common was that they were poor, underprivileged, and in most cases wretched.

Dunstan, about 30 years of age, was a wig-seller. He was about 4 feet tall, knock-kneed and had an overlarge head. However, he was an extrovert as his token portrays he traveled around, shirt unbuttoned to the naval, bag of wigs slung over his shoulder, more often than not followed by an entourage of the curious whom he entertained by his sallies of wit, shrewd sayings and smart repartees.

In 1785 he was mentioned again but thereafter records are sketchy. He was probably elected again in 1790, but by this time the custom was declining due to the strict laws on gathering and voting. Dunstan himself was prosecuted and imprisoned in 1793 for seditious libel and it is also at this time his halfpenny and farthing were issued (1795).

The ceremony began to close its attraction and popularity, and became to be regarded as "vulgar". This, coupled with rowdiness and the resulting crackdown by the authorities, meant that the election in 1796 was to be one of the last.

In that year two mayors were elected, Henry Dimsdale and George Cook -- why there were two is not exactly known, but it may have been something to do with the interborough rivalry with Wandsworth and Lambeth, from which each candidate came.

Little is known about Cook except that he dealt in apples and small vegetables in Lambeth -- and as his token suggests oysters! Certainly he looks a character on that coin -- standing, smoking a pipe with a mug of beer in his hand.

On the other hand much more is known about Henry Dimsdale the muffin man. An article in the "City Press" some years later in 1863 puts him in a very unkind light. He is recorded as being "a deformed dwarf, little better than an idiot." In the afternoon Sir Henry would walk the streets of the west end tinkling a little bell crying "Muffins, Muffins, Muffins, ladies come buy me." He had a matted growth of dark hair and only some or five yellow teeth (of which he was very proud!). His eyes were fish-like and children fled in terror in his wake. He lived in a windowless attic with straw for a bed, each morning he sallied out to sell his muffins and when he had acquired a few halfpence he would breakfast at the nearest tavern on biscuits and gin! Each evening he would become helplessly drunk, howling and moaning and eventually in about 1810 when he was seen no more, it was supposed he had fallen into the Thames or been smothered by "resurrection men" to be sold to the surgeons!

London charged, with Pitt at the helm, reforms were introduced and the parliamentary system was overhauled. Charles Fox's status was on the wane, taxation and duty were restructured. Britain was at war with France. Liberalism gave way to patriotism.

With Dimsdale's death, so died the last mayor of Garrat — indeed even Garrat Green was swept away and rows of Victorian artisan's cottages criss-crossed the common land of Wandsworth.

All that remains are a few copper halfpennies and farthings in dealer's and collector's cabinets. Could the mayors of Garrat ever have known that these small tokens would be their only legacy.



c. 1793

Jeffery Dunsen



Uncommon Commons and Pidcock's Update

By Jim Wahl

There have been some additional developments since my articles on the above subjects in the first two issues of the Conder Token Newsletter that I hope will be of some interest.

In the first Newsletter I wrote an article about some of my collecting experiences in trying to find some common tokens that I found to be uncommon. In the ensuing six months it is remarkable how many of some of them have come on the market.

The first item of my previous article was Hampshire 67 of the Admiral Jervis series, of which I had records of only three sales in fifteen years. Since last summer two of this token were offered, one on a price list, and one in the Bell auction sale.

The next item is Hampshire 94, a token of West Cowes on the Isle of Wight, featuring a bust of Fox and a West Cowes coat of arms. This is one I had been awaiting for many years, until a veritable explosion of this token occurred. Four of them were offered in price lists and one in the Bell auction sale. Previously, this token had appeared on my data only once in the past ten years.

Spence's cat token design was used on four of the Middlessex series, D & H numbers 880, 751, 802, and 850. Since last summer two of number 850 have emerged, one on a price list, and one in the Bell auction sale. The number 850 is listed as "rare" in D & H.

So far no token of the Warwickshire Wilkinson series number 336 has appeared.

For the collector patiently waiting for that token needed to fill a hole in his list, have faith that one can unexpectedly turn up. Arthur Waters' "Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens" gives known mintage figures of many tokens which would appear to be easily found, but in actual fact are seldom offered, so I am sure this is not an unusual experience. Siegfried Schwer's "Price Guide to 18th Century Tokens", published in 1983, gives quite a complete listing of tokens. Where he had no information or data concerning sales, he indicated two asterisks ** in the price columns, giving an indication of scarcity where listed in this manner.

In R.C. Bell's book, "Tradesmen's Tickets and Private Tokens", listing the Pidcock's series, he mentions that a later die of the elephant is without James' signature, which normally appears under the feet of the elephant. The Bell auction sale included Middlessex 424, in which this signature is absent. This token is well worn and it is possible that minor alteration or wear of the die caused an obliteration. This is the only Pidcock's elephant token I have seen like this and don't know if any of the others exhibit this characteristic. If anyone has knowledge of this point please make it public.

Also, in my article on the Pidcock's series in the second newsletter, I mentioned several tokens that I had no records of any sales (D & H numbers 440, 443, 444, 448, and 452). I was informed that some time in the past, Mr. Jerry Bobbe has handled a number 452 (Two-Headed Cow - Kangaroo), listed in D & H as rare.

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A Royal Washerwoman Unmasked: The Loch Leven Penny D. W. Dykes

The Loch Leven penny (Dalton & Harner [D&H]—Kinrossshire 1) was first published by James Conder, a year after its issue, in the 1798 edition of his *Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medalets*.

The obverse has a view of the island ruins of Loch Leven Castle and the legends "LOCH LEVEN PENNY 1797" and "Q. MARY IMPRISONED IN THE ISLE AND CASTLE. A.D. 1567". "P.K.FECIT." is contained in an exergue and the letters "T W" at five o'clock where the loch is cut off by the exergue. The reverse shows a washerwoman treading clothes in a tub with the legends "ANTIENT SCOTTISH WASHING" and "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE". Again the letters "T W" appear to the left under the tub. Made of copper, 36mm in diameter, the token is struck in a collar and has a plain edge.

Hitherto, as far as I am aware, no attempt at identifying an issuer has been made but from the legend "P.K. FECIT.", the letters "T W" and, not least, the quality of the piece, Peter Kempson of Birmingham (1755–1824) obviously stands out as its manufacturer and Thomas Wyon the elder (1767–1830) as its die-engraver. Their known association with James Wright, Junior (1768–98), the Dundee numismatist and amateur token designer, in the production of a number of Scottish medalets and tokens over the years 1795 to 1798², and Wright's well-publicised views about coin design and imagery, might hint at Wright having "prompted the undertaking and occasioned the existence" of the Loch Leven penny as well.

That this was in fact so is borne out by correspondence between Wright and Alexander Smellie, the secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. Forwarding a specimen of the token to Smellie for inclusion in the Society's collection in February 1798 Wright explained that he "gave the Designs to the Engraver".

Since both obverse and reverse are "signed" by Wyon, this probably means that Wright's role extended no further than the provision of published engravings as models to the die-sinker in much the same way that Thomas Sharp facilitated Wyon's design of the Coventry "Buildings" halfpennies. While the obverse has all the traits of being copied from a contemporary engraving, it would be nice to think, on the other hand, that the reverse, even though it is free of Wright's characteristic idiosyncracies of style, was an original Wright concept reworked by Wyon. The weakness of this argument is, of course, that Wright's "signature" was almost always incorporated into his own designs. The comparable Dundee "Admiral Duncan" penny (D&H—Angusshire 6), with its print-derived portrait obverse by Wyon and its Wright-drawn "Adam and Eve" reverse—though the centre piece may well be copied from an engraving, is a case in point. The "washerwoman" may well, therefore, have been developed from a print after all³.

Arthur Waters, in his *Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens*, suggested that the Loch Leven penny was a private token, no



doubt because of its scarcity and its medalllic quality⁴. Nevertheless, Waters ventured no opinion as to issuer and in his grangerised copy of James Atkins' *Tokens of the Eighteenth Century*, now in my possession, he is totally uncommunicative about the piece.

The token's own embarrassing silence as to its issuer does not help but would surely preclude its classification as a private token, that is a "limited edition" token specially struck by a collector for exchange with other collectors for their own private, and similarly rare, issues⁵. Private tokens, in their very nature, would have been well-known for what they were. Though their volume is not free from error, it is noteworthy that the compilers of the 1801 edition of Charles Pye's *Provincial Coins and Tokens*, while admitting private tokens—including their own—to their lists of professedly genuine provincial coins, ignored the Loch Leven penny.

On the basis of its exclusion from "Pye" R. T. Samuel, in his *Bazaar* notes, represented the Loch Leven penny as a "specious issue". This was a term, invented, I believe, by Samuel himself, to cover tokens manufactured for general sale to collectors⁶. Samuel himself is by no means invariably reliable but here he must be correct.

Wright, in his letter to Smellie, described the penny as a commemorative "Medalet", a term he tended to use to differentiate collectors' pieces from "genuine" tokens. Thus, earlier, he had distinguished his own "signed" but otherwise anonymous Dundee "Marker Cross" *SILVER MEDAL* ("PRICE ONE SHILLING") (D&H—Angusshire 2-4) from his similar but attributed (though "unsigned") "Broughty Castle" *SHILLING* (D&H—Angusshire 1) and, more precisely, had described Kempson's "Westminster Bridge" token (D&H—Middlesex 69) as a "Medalet—under the name of a 'Penny'".

Bearing in mind the propensity for Kempson to produce collectors' pieces, including issues of such remarkable quality as the "Buildings" series, one should see the Loch Leven penny as just such a Kempson production—a commemorative token struck especially for sale to collectors. The penny is, thus, very much on a

caldy" "Adam Smith" (D&H—Fleishire 1) pieces, also inspired by Wright—the reverse of the latter was drawn by the Reverend Robert Doug of Paisley at Wright's instance to illustrate the theme of the "Wealth of Nations"—and issued by Kempson for general sale.¹⁰

Wright was always someone who, as was suggested in an earlier article in the *Circular*, saw in tokens an affordable role as a record of mankind's achievements.¹¹ Notable buildings, both ancient and modern, historical events, remarkable personalities and "the great and useful undertakings of the present times" were, in his view, all worthy of the attention of token promoters.¹²

Towards the end of his life Wright adopted a more medallic approach to token production as the tide was turning against promissory issues. In his preface to Conder's *Arrangement of Provincial Coins* he thus urged the establishment of a "MEDALLIC SOCIETY OF BRITAIN" for, *inter alia*, "the cultivation of elegant design and execution in Medals" and the striking of "Medals commemorating various interesting productions, characters, and events relative to Britain".¹³

Even as he was penning this preface Wright obviously decided to put theory into practice personally. Writing to Smellie in December 1797 he announced that he "had prevailed with an eminent Die-Engraver in England [Kempson] to strike a Set of Scottish Medals—on his own account, for sale—to bear a number of interesting national objects". Wright had already "procured views of several Buildings memorable in History, & some Portraits" but he was anxious to secure the help of members of the Scottish Antiquaries in obtaining suitable additional topographical "copper-plate prints—distinctly and accurately engraved", and further portraits of Scottish personalities for his scheme.¹⁴

Unhappily, with his premature death in April 1798, Wright's imaginative enterprise was to come to nought and all we have as earlier exemplars of what might have been are the Loch Leven, "Admiral Duncan" and "Adam Smith" pennies.

Samuel complained that the imagery of the Loch Leven token left a lot to be desired. He was sharply critical of the conjunction of what he saw as the utilitarian—and seemingly irrelevant—depiction of a washerwoman with the romantic view of a historic castle, the bleak prison of Mary, Queen of Scots for ten and a half months between June 1567 and May 1568:

It appears to us a pity that such a reverse design should have been united to one of so much historical interest. In other words, it is a descent from the sublime to the ridiculous; and as in Scotland nothing strange was ever thought of this method of washing, the legend by which the design is accompanied seems almost uncalled for, unless it be assumed the injunction is needed by Englishmen not familiar with the "ancient" system of washing, which we believe is still, in some places, carried out in Scotland.¹⁵

Harmer was equally puzzled by the imagery.¹⁶ Nevertheless, the combination of obverse and reverse is less bizarre than either numismatist realised. This is hinted at in Wright's letter to Smellie of February 1798 where he describes his gift to the Scottish Antiquaries as having been struck "to commemorate a remarkable event in Q. Mary's Life".¹⁷

Mary, Queen of Scots, made her final escape from Loch Leven castle on 2 May 1568. What was not appreciated by Samuel, however, was that she had made an earlier escape attempt, two months before, on 25 March. The circumstances were recited by Sir William Drury, the marshal of Berwick, in a report to Sir William Cecil, Queen Elizabeth's secretary of state, in April 1568:

... upon the 25th of the last, she [the Queen] enterprised an escape, and was the rather nearer effect through her accustomed long lying in bed all the morning. The manner of it was thus: there cometh into her the laundress early as other times before she was waked and the Queen (according to such a secret practice) putteth on her the weeds of the laundress, and so, with the fardel of clothes and her muffler upon her face, passeth out and entereth the boat to pass the Loch. Which after some space, one of them that rowed said merrily 'Let us see what manner of Dame this is', and therewith offered to pull down her muffler which to defend she put up her hands, which they spied to be very fair and white. Wherewith they entered into suspicion whom she was, beginning to wonder at her enterprise. Whereat she was

regarded, but oftsoons rowed her back again promising her that it should be secreted, and in especial from the Lord of the house under whose guard she lyeth.¹⁸

In the event the royal "washerwoman" was returned to the castle, and the boatmen, true to their word, kept their silence to enable Mary to make a successful escape bid another day.

It is this "remarkable event in Q. Mary's Life", as Wright put it, that the reverse of the token commemorates, an episode as romantic as the castle ruins depicted on its obverse and bearing a more intimate relationship with them than either Samuel or Harmer suspected. A fitting, if precursive, memorial, too, to Wright's abortive scheme for a set of Scottish medals, a series which, in elegance and quality, no doubt would have rivalled the best of Kempson's other productions.

Notes

- 1 Dalton, R. and Harmer, S. H., *The Provincial Token-Coinage of the Eighteenth Century* (Cold Spring, Minnesota 1990) (Reprint) [D&H], 413; Conder, James, *An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals issued in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies* (Ipswich, 1798), 53.
- 2 For Wright-designed tokens produced by Kempson and Wyon see D&H, 403–6, 408, 429, 425 and 436.
- 3 "Civis" [James Wright, Junior], "State of Provincial Coins", *The Monthly Magazine*, December 1796, 670. For Wright see Dykes, D. W., "James Wright, Junior (1768–1881)", *Numismatic Circular*, Vol. CIV (1996), 6, 195–99; Brooke, David, "James Wright and his first Dundee Penny", *Dunston's Numismatic Notebook and Catalog*, 1994–3, 3–4; Brooke, David, "James Wright and his Scottish Medals", *Dunston's Numismatic Notebook and Catalog*, 1996–1 (forthcoming); Dalgleish, G. R., "Two Robert Adam Buildings Illustrated on Edinburgh 'Trade Tokens'", *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club*, New Series, I (1991), 26–33.
- 4 Ms. letter, James Wright, Jr., to Alexander Smellie, 6 February 1798: The Letter Books of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland [SAS LB], now housed in the National Museums of Scotland.
- 5 Loch Leven castle was a popular subject for the illustration of travelogues in the age of the amateur discovery of the picturesque but as yet I have been unable to identify a contemporary engraving that might have served as an obvious model for Wyon. On Sharp's role in the production of the Coventry "Buildings" series see Sharp, Thomas, *A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins... in the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Baronet* (London, 1834), 119. The "Broughty Castle shilling is the one exception to Wright's practice of 'signing' his own designs.
- 6 Waters, Arthur W., *Notes on Eighteenth Century Tokens* (London, 1954), 42.
- 7 Cf. Harmer, S. H., "Notes on the Private Tokens, their Issuance and Die-Sinkers", *British Numismatic Journal*, I (1905), 303. Sharp does not include the Loch Leven penny in his list of private tokens. Neither does Harmer in the Scottish section of his paper on private tokens cited above (BNJ, III (1907), 275–79; Harmer's whole paper is spread over BNJ, I (1905), 299–332, II (1906), 369–46; III (1907), 271–74).
- 8 [Samuel, R. T.], *The Bazaar, the Exchange and Mart*, 19 March 1884, 30c; 15 October 1884, 40c (No. 722).
- 9 Ms. letter, Wright to Smellie, loc cit: the gift of the Loch Leven penny is reported (under 20 February 1798) in *Archaeologia Scotica: or Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, vol. II, Appendix (Edinburgh, 1831), 65. This was the last of a number of gifts Wright had made to the society since February 1797, the year of his election as a corresponding member; Ms. letter, Wright to Smellie, 11 December 1797; SAS LB.
- 10 Ms. letter, Wright to Smellie, 14 March 1798; SAS LB. Boog's Paisley "Abbey Church" pennies (D&H—Rentrevshire 1–2) are probably in the same category.
- 11 Dykes, D. W., loc cit.
- 12 *The Monthly Magazine*, December 1796, 868–69.
- 13 Conder, James, op cit, "Preface", [xii].
- 14 Ms. letter, Wright to Smellie, 11 December 1797; SAS LB; Cf. Brooke, "James Wright and his Scottish Medals", loc cit.
- 15 [Samuel, R. T.], op cit, 15 October 1884, 400, (No. 722).
- 16 D&H, op cit, "Scotland: Introduction", iii.
- 17 Ms. letter, Wright to Smellie, 6 February 1798; SAS LB; *Archaeologia Scotica*, op cit.
- 18 British Library, Ms. Cott Cal. C.1, f.71r. The manuscript is undated "April, 2568". The full text of the letter, partially modernised, and dated to 3 April 1568, is given in Keith, Robert, *History of the Affairs of Church and State in Scotland* (Edinburgh, 1845), vol. II, 790–91. The episode, the precise date of which is open to debate, is related in Fraser, Antonia, *Mary Queen of Scots* (London, 1969), 35–56, the most accessible biography of the Queen and graphically descriptive of Queen Mary's imprisonment at Loch Leven.

Acknowledgements

My thanks are due to Mr. David S. Brooke of Williamstown, Massachusetts, for his comments on an earlier draft of this paper and for drawing my attention to the Wright/Smellie correspondence in the Letter Books of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. I am particularly grateful to the Society, through its Director Mrs. Fiona Ashmore, for supplying me with photocopies of the original letters and for granting me permission to quote from the correspondence. Acknowledgement is made, also, to the Trustees of the British Library for allowing me to quote

Five Coppers from Perth

David S. Brooke

With the exception of the tokens issued for Dundee, Edinburgh and Perth, Scottish late-18th c. coins generally do little to reflect the architecture and industries of the towns which issued them. Even the Edinburgh tokens show only the Register Office, the University, and the docks at Leith. The pennies that were issued for Paisley (Renfrew 1 and 2), Loch Leven (Kinross 1) and Kirkaldy (Fife 1) were essentially medallions for collectors. A surprising number of the above coins can be linked directly or indirectly with James Wright of Dundee who felt that Scottish tokens should clearly reflect both national achievements and local pride. Otherwise, the imagery on Scottish coins tends to be heraldic, with a small selection of trade images, such as the Turk's head for an Edinburgh tobacconist, or the carboy for the Burnt Island Vitriol Company.

Perth is one of the most ancient cities of Scotland and has Roman origins. It was long considered the capital of the country, and housed the Parliament, the Supreme Court of Justice and the Assemblies of the Scottish Church. By the late 18th c. it had become a prosperous manufacturing center, and a good description of the city at that time is to be found in the Statistical Account provided by the Rev. James Scott in 1796.¹ Besides a history of the Parish of Perth, Scott gives details of its current manufactures, many of which went to the London market. These were principally linen and cotton; bleaching fields and fabric printing works were nearby. Paper and grist mills could also be found, and a leather industry provided fine gloves and footwear. Salmon fishing flourished, and there was considerable foreign as well as coastal trade. Several of these activities and two architectural landmarks of the city are shown on its tokens.

Two of the Perth coins (Perth 1 and 4) were designed by James Wright of Dundee for the hosier John Ferrier. Wright had close connections with the city. He joined the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth in the early 1790s and was a "liberal contributor" of Greek and Roman coins to its collection.² Wright was also on friendly terms with its founder, the Rev. James Scott (1733-1818), the senior minister of St. John's Church. In a letter to Scott in June 1797, Wright enclosed the Dudhope Castle (Angus 18) he had designed as a gift "for the Society's Cabinet."³

All of the five Perth tokens were late issues as far as provincial coinage was concerned. The four halfpennies are dated 1797, and the farthing 1798. In a letter to the Society of Antiquaries in Edinburgh in December 1797, enclosing two bronzed proof halfpennies (Perth 1 and 4) as a gift, Wright observes that:

The bridge at Perth is the finest in Britain, next to the three in London: the salmon fishing in its neighbourhood perhaps the richest in the world. And from the numerous waterfalls in its vicinity, perhaps nowhere in Europe are there, in the same space, so many large Water Mills. These circumstances are recorded, or

alluded to, by the coins. No 8 [Perth 4] is scarce--Mr. Ferrier having suppressed the striking of that impression after four were coined at the period of the late proclamation announcing a new copper coinage.⁴

The handsome bridge over the Tay (completed by John Smeaton in 1710 and still in use today, though widened), St. John's Church (where the Rev. Scott presided), a watermill and a fisherman are duly shown on the two tokens. Around the mill the message is proudly given "46 watermills for bleaching, printing, cotton works, corn etc. within 4 miles of Perth." Both tokens for Ferrier were also struck in silver, and Perth 1 in gold.

Another halfpenny, whose designer is unknown, also alludes to Perth's textile industry (Perth 5). On the reverse of the city arms--a double eagle, referring to its Roman origin--is a hank of yarn and a package of dressed flax. The farthing of 1798 (Perth 11) shows an ancient tower on the town walls with vessels at a quay nearby--presumably a reference to Perth's flourishing trade. The so-called Monk's tower was something of a local curiosity, and the Rev. Scott suggests that it was "where probably the Monks who had been disorderly, were sometimes confined, in order to do penance." The conical second storey had apparently been added in the 17th c. as a summer house. The other side of this curious farthing shows a girl watering cloth. It seems to derive in both spirit and design from the Wright token (Perth 4) since round the girl is a similar claim: "In our vicinity are the finest streams and fields for bleaching in Britain."

The fifth token (Perth 10) is a halfpenny bearing the city arms and the rather unusual image of a still. This is payable at David Peter's Wine and Spirit Shop. Most wine merchants seem to have confined themselves to barrels on their tokens. Surely Perth would have boasted a distillery among its many manufacturers? There was certainly a "brewerie" at Craigie Mill, and according to the Rev. Scott's account there were "great taverns" in the city and "considerable" quantities of wine were imported from abroad.

Footnotes

1. The Statistical Account of Scotland 1791-1799. Edited by Sir John Sinclair, vol. XI, South and East Perthshire, Kinross-shire. Republished in 1976 by E.P. Publishing Limited. The reports on Perth's manufactures were provided by a committee of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, founded by Scott in 1784.
2. Transactions of the Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, 1827, vol. I, p. 17.
3. Literary and Antiquarian Society of Perth, Letter Book. Perth Museum and Art Gallery, Archive 38.
4. Archives of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland (National Museums of Scotland).

*I would like to thank Susan Payne and Gill Poulter of the Perth Museum and Art Gallery for their assistance in connection with this essay.

Waters & Davis vs. Bowles & Bliss

by Harold Welch

It seems that numismatic rivalries are nothing new, if a recently discovered letter is any guide. On a recent visit to Chicago, I visited the Newberry Library. Among several wonderful token books, I was delighted to find a copy of the third edition of Charles Pye's Provincial Copper Tokens. This rare work was assembled by Authur Waters in 1916 from a set of original plates that were acquired in the George Chetwynd sale.

The Newberry's copy is number six of a total edition of only twenty three. Laid in the back of the book were three letters. One was a very interesting piece of correspondence to Waters from W.J. Davis, in which they plot strategy in an upcoming sale (apparently Sotheby's Murdoch Sale - part VII, 12 - 13 Dec., 1904) against H.B. Bowles and Thomas Bliss. The text of the letter follows:

Moseley Nov.28.4

My dear Arthur

Certainly for you I will keep off. I have consented to do so in some other lots and wrote the gent to know if he would do a like service for me, on another lot, but he says he hopes I will give way and let him have this chance and not run him up. I find it is all well to give way but not so when you want a turn. This does not apply to you. As having had the piece I should not have gone higher than £6.10.0

My opinion is it will not be bought under £10 it may be for £5 if Bowles and Bliss keep off. Bowles would go higher if he knew the danger of the Competition and the best thing is to keep it quiet in the hope he will put in £6.10.0 as mine made 5/- less.

I will try to get the rubbing &C you mention. Hope the prints will come out well.

Very unfortunate for M.S. and I am very sorry for him. Please put the enclosed photo in my book.

Glad Nellie is so much better.

Spinks have done me well in the catalogue. Record prices will be made as when in London I heard Sotheby's had more commissions for the tokens than at any previous token sale.

Kind regards

Yours faithfully

W J Davis



THE TOKEN COINAGE OF WARWICKSHIRE,

WITH
DESCRIPTIVE AND HISTORICAL NOTES.

BY
W. J. DAVIS

(Late H.M. Inspector of Factories)



ILLUSTRATED.

Entered at Stationers' Hall.

BIRMINGHAM:

PRINTED BY DUNN AND SON, STATIONERS STREET.

[1891]

My Affair With Britannia

by

Frank Van Valen

CTCC #78

In the Autumn of 1979, gold and silver prices were escalating, practically on an hourly basis. I was working part-time at Van's Coins in Tempe, Arizona, an old-time coin shop full of fun and camaraderie, and business was virtually non-stop from 8 AM to 6 PM five days a week. People were selling anything and everything that had precious metal content. On Saturday afternoon, however, collectors from around the valley came to Van's for the bid board (which is still at Van's, only now it's Friday evenings; it's one of the last bona fide bid boards in America, at least as far as I can ascertain!) It was there I first fell for Britannia!

She was on the bid board that Saturday, hanging out between two bullion-priced Morgan dollars and a Liberty half eagle that had a then-current bullion value of \$175, or some other impossibly high number. I immediately took to this lovely copper impression of Britannia as industry, encircled by the words BIRMINGHAM MINING AND COPPER COMPANY, with the date, 1792, displayed beneath her seated portrait. On the reverse, PAYABLE AT HALFPENNY encircled a stork on a cornucopia. The edge was lettered, and read BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA, followed by several planetary symbols (or elemental symbols, depending on whether you like astronomy or metallurgy, I guess). I had never seen a token of this sort before, and the collector in me told me to buy it at any cost. Fortunately for me, many of the people there were frantically trying to buy bullion before it went even higher, and the little copper halfpenny was mine for a mere three dollars.

I took my treasure home and showed it to my very understanding wife, confessing then and there that I was in love with this little copper lady, and would probably spend a lifetime looking for others of her kind to keep me company. Being a non-collector, my wife immediately set out on a course of close-up scrutiny of my new-found lady friend. Armed with my 8X loupe, she ran poor Britannia through her paces. After some moments, my dear spouse informed me that Britannia was not all that she appeared to be. In fact, she was more of a woman than I had bargained for! It seems Britannia had lied about her age when I took my first look. The date, 1792, had been corrected in the die, from 1972 to 1792! I imagine the die sinker had some reservations about the longevity of his position when he first noticed he had punched 1972 into the die, instead of the

then-current 1792 date, finding himself off by nearly two centuries, he no doubt immediately corrected the date, giving today's collectors one of the most improbable overdates in all of numismatics. Additionally, he gave me a new "love," namely Britannia, as represented on Warwickshire D&H-88.

Since that first chance meeting in 1979, Britannia and I have crossed paths many times. My first find, D&H-88, still lives with me and my wife, here in New Hampshire. Several of her beautiful sisters have also moved in over the years, to the point where I now have 16 of her siblings as well. I am always on the lookout for additional varieties, and won't be satisfied until I have all 107 varieties of Birmingham Mining (or Coining; or Metal) and Copper Company tokens in my collection. Why, I may even let Warwickshire, D&H-472, the John Wilkinson muling, and the related farthings (D&H-476-478) move in with us some day. Until then, the affair with my other love, Britannia, continues.



The Collector's Cabinet

David S. Brooke

While David Dykes has cleverly unmasked the royal washerwoman on the Loch Leven penny (Kinross 1), I have been singularly unsuccessful in penetrating the disguises--or rather motivations--of present-day token collectors. It would be interesting to learn how people started their collections, and a few lines on the subject would be much appreciated. I was first made aware of tokens myself while reading Francis Klingender's Art and the Industrial Revolution (1947). Since I worked in central London for some years, the discovery of 18th c. businesses and curiosity shops on very familiar territory has added sauce to my collecting of Middlesex tokens.

As David Dykes notes, the eccentric juxtaposition of a washerwoman with Loch Leven castle has puzzled many, who took the "remarkable event in Queen Mary's life" to be her imprisonment rather than her abortive escape. James Wright's Duncan penny (Angus 6) presents a comparable problem. What is the Garden of Eden, or, to be more specific, the Temptation in the Garden, doing on the reverse of Dundee's naval hero? This is also a curious choice of subject, despite the accompanying quote from Genesis "Be Fruitful and Multiply," to illustrate the latest statistics on the town's population. If Dundee can be seen as an Industrial Eden, and Duncan its noblest son, what's the role of the snake? Samuels gave up on the problem, and we can only presume that Wright, who loved statistics, found a convenient (if rather inappropriate) engraving to illustrate them. The connection between the two images remains a mystery, unless we identify the snake as the Dutch fleet which Duncan so roundly defeated!

Perhaps someone has already solved the problem, and the lucky owners of the Dundee penny may have their own ideas. If so, I shall be glad to hear from them.*

*David S. Brooke, 767 North Hoosac Road, Williamstown MA 01267



DUNDEE.

6. O: A front face bust. DUNDEE PENNY 1798
ADML. LD. DUNCAN BORN HERE 1731
DEFEAT THE DUTCH FLEET 1797.
R: Adam and Eve with the serpent in the
garden of Eden. 28000 INHABITANTS
IN DUNDEE V.P. STATISTICAL ACCOUNT BY
E. SMALL D.D. Ez: BE FRUITFUL AND
MULTIPLY. GEN. 1, 28. A, 4

Flanagan's Favorites #1

THE MAIL COACH

"It was a dark and stormy night....." evokes memories in me of Daphne du Maurier's Jamaica Inn. I'm not sure that it's that story that starts out with those words, but, whenever I see a Mail Coach token (Middlesex 363-366), I visualize a stage coach careening down a windswept road with the driver whipping the horses to get past the Inn before something untoward happens.

I think that's why a lot of you collect these 200 year old reminders of history. Many of you feel some sort of affinity to a historical person or period for one reason or another. Sure, it's great to have the best condition piece possible. Or, collect one of each of all the D&H numbers and edges. Many of you really specialize like Miss Davisson's collection of Pidcock. Or, a gentleman who collects nothing but the Lothian merchant farthings. And that's why we're going to shortly pass 200 members (if we haven't already). If you like copper coins-there's something here for you.

Pardon the digression, please, but this is my favorite period of history. I'm sure that this love is what brought me into this field back in the 60's.

By looking closely at a decent specimen of the Mail Coach token, you may note a few things of interest. First, there's a passenger in the coach. You might ask "What's a passenger doing in a mail coach?" The answer is that the passenger was there first! Coaches had been used for passenger service for years, but it wasn't until 1783 or early 1784 that John Palmer (note legends on reverse) submitted a "revolutionary" proposal to Prime Minister Pitt.

A little history up to that point. In the fourteenth century there was an attempt to establish some sort of postal system. But, it wasn't until Edward IV (1461-1483) that a regular "riding post" (pony express!) was established for Royal business only. It was significantly improved by Henry VIII (1509-1547) who appointed a "Master of the Postes". He was the equivalent of our modern Postmaster-General.

It was not until the time of the Stuart's (starting with James I in 1603) that the post could be used for the convenience of the public as well as for purposes of state. Most of the mail was carried on horseback by "post-boys". This was not really satisfactory either in speed or security. In fact, the stage coach, which had been introduced in the middle of the seventeenth century, did in one day what the post-boys took two or three days to accomplish.

The "stage" was set. Pitt welcomed Palmer's proposal which included several elements. Palmer proposed that the mail coaches be furnished with an armed guard to help protect the contents (and presumably the passengers) from highwaymen. He further proposed that a strict timetable be followed. The coach would be met by the postmaster. If it was late, he would dispatch a man on horseback to determine the cause of the delay. If it was broken down-to go and get some help. And, if attacked by highwaymen, to organize a quick pursuit.

Even though Post Office officials vigorously opposed the plan, Pitt prevailed and a contract was let. (Notice the "GR" on the door of the coach.) In August 1784 the first regular mail coach route was run between London and Bristol. Five innkeepers held the contract (I suppose to furnish fresh horses) at threepence a mile. The average speed of the run was about seven miles per hour. It was such a success that many other routes were established within two years.

I hope our English friends won't take umbrage at the following but, approximately ten years earlier-actually 1773-the mail coach was introduced in the United States. Many of the New England postmasters were Loyalists and fled to (or back to) England after the Revolution. Whether John Palmer got the idea from one of them or was an original thought is a question that will likely never be answered satisfactorily.

A slight increase in cost was instituted to help pay for this more expensive system, however, but, the service and security was so much improved that the public willingly (for once) bore the added expense without much grumbling. Prior to 1784 the mail was robbed nearly weekly. Subsequent to that date, no mail coach was even stopped-let alone robbed-for EIGHT YEARS, the entire time Palmer was connected with the Post Office.

As a reward for his obvious success with the postal system, Palmer was appointed Controller-General of the Post Office with a salary of £1,500 per annum PLUS 2½% of any excess receipts over £240,000 which was the revenue at the time of his appointment. (An interesting monetary maneuver.) Palmer shortly instituted another monetary change. He reduced the salary of the postal department's surveyors from £300 to £100 per annum. BUT he also gave them a guinea (5% more than £1) per day for every day they were ABSENT from headquarters. He thus encouraged them to get off their duffs and get out in the field to do their work.

Palmer was dismissed reluctantly by Pitt in 1792 for doing things and getting permission later-sometimes-from the Postmaster-General. He was granted a pension of £3,000 per annum. Palmer's son thought this was inadequate so he petitioned Parliament and was subsequently granted a £50,000 lump sum. It would be nice to think that the son had these tokens issued as a memorialization for his father, but the known facts seem to belie this likelihood.

Thomas Wyon of Birmingham engraved the dies-albeit rather crudely. The tokens were manufactured by Thomas Mynd-also of Birmingham. The issuer is still unknown, but two of the different dies sport two different sets of initials-namely JF and AFH. The legends seem to be congratulatory in nature so, perhaps close friends? Bell in Commercial Coins makes a medium case for JF to be James Fittler. He also makes a rather weak case for AFH to be Anthony Fra Haldimand. In any case, I think we can safely eliminate the Postmaster-General!

John Palmer died in 1818 with the mail coach still climbing in use. For sixty years the mail coach did its appointed tasks through wind and rain and sleet and snow. It reached its zenith in the reign of William IV, but, by the time Victoria ascended the throne, the railway had come in and the mail coach was on its way out. I can still see it though, racing across the moors with half a dozen horses' manes and tails flailing against the wind.

Phil Flanagan

Many thanks to H. Alexander Parsons and his article THE MAIL COACH AND ITS HALFPENNIES circa 1905.



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Travels With Isaac

(or how some 20th century guys worked to solve an 18th century puzzle)

by Bob Metzger

As a software developer, I make extensive use of the very latest advances in technology. As a Conder token fan, I am very interested in 18th century minting technology. These two interests came together back in September, when I made the "virtual" acquaintance of Mr. Bill Snyder of Tennessee, via an electronic mail (email) message. Bill was writing in response to an earlier exchange of messages, in which we had discussed our mutual hobby interest. He said:

I forgot to tell you about my first mis-struck Conder. It's really weird. So weird, in fact, that I have been trying to scan it for you (unsuccessfully). You really have to see this one!

It is an Isaac Newton which I have marked D&H 1033 (Middlesex), dated 1793. It probably grades a gF, with lots of detail, several flan flaws, and an ok color.

Bill went on to describe the obverse and reverse, and it indeed sounded like an intriguing piece. Bill reported that the reverse was clearly double-struck, whereas the obverse appeared to display incuse parts of the reverse design. He offered to mail it to me for first-hand inspection, and I took him up on the offer. He mailed it to me, along with a normal example of the same variety for comparison, a couple of weeks before the M.O.O.N. show here in the Twin Cities. So, I held on to the two coppers, and on November 11, took them over to the show. There, I showed them to CTCC members Dick Grinolds, Pete Smith, and Tom Reynolds, and asked for their opinions of the error piece. Clearly, the reverse was off-center double-struck, but the obverse was indeed puzzling. The consensus was that a reverse brockage was involved, as well as a normal strike. I reported all this to Bill via email, and mailed the tokens back to him.

A few days later, while reading the second issue of our fine CTCC Newsletter, it occurred to me that it might be nice to share all this with the rest of the membership. A few words, and definitely some photos, seemed to be in order. I phoned Allan Davisson, and then emailed both him and Bill Snyder, to make arrangements for Bill to ship the token to Allan to be photographed. Within a week, Bill had shipped the token to Allan, Allan had taken the photos, and sent examples of the photos to both Bill and CTCC president and editor Wayne Anderson. Allan also wrote up a very thorough summary of his thoughts on the piece, and emailed them to Bill. Bill subsequently forwarded them to me, along with scanned images of the photos Allan had sent him. I have excerpted Allan's comments here:

Here are photographs of your piece. It is an interesting piece, cleaned and retoning, but clearly an "error." The flan shows digs on both sides that correspond to each other. I think the digs preceded the strike.

The obverse clearly shows the reverse design but the design is incuse, suggesting that the design results from the obverse portrait being imprinted by the reverse of another piece that was stuck in the die. The reverse design is also not present in the field - only the high points were affected. This second strike was off-center - you can see the edge of the other piece across Newton's chest.

The reverse design shows that the reverse design was struck earlier and then struck over again more clearly. The earlier strike was also off-center - you can see the reeding and the date near the clearer date from the strong strike. It does not look to me like the off-center strike on the reverse is in the same alignment as on the obverse.

What happened? Normal strike but reverse off-center. Someone notices the reverse is off-center and restrikes the piece but there is another example stuck in the obverse die so Newton gets the reverse imprint off center but the reverse on this second try is struck centered. The lunch whistle rings and the workers wander off and forget it.

So, here I am, finally sitting down here at the computer, on January 7, 1997, writing, and cutting and pasting from various email messages, impressions of a token struck over 200 years ago. Twentieth century technology, including high-quality photography and electronic mail and imaging, have helped make it possible for all of us to share in the examination and study of this errant example of eighteenth century technology. I hope the rest of you find it as interesting, and as much fun, as we did.

Many thanks to CTCC members Wayne Anderson, Allan Davisson, Dick Grmolds, Tom Reynolds, Pete Smith, and Bill Snyder for their assistance, input, and advice in the development of this article.



JULES REIVER
1802 FORREST ROAD
WILMINGTON, DE 19810
(302) 475-5636

Nov 22, 1996

Wayne Anderson
PO Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853

Dear Wayne,

Volume 1 Number 2 of the "Conder" Token Newsletter was received. It is wonderful. If a copy of Number 1 is still available, please send it, along with a bill.

The articles are all terrific. Many of the authors are good friends. I particularly like Dr. Doty's on Matthew Boulton. I know that he spent considerable time in England researching Boulton, with great results.

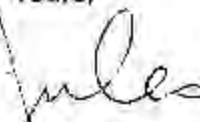
Many years ago, at a New York show, Marcel Sifton had two nice British pennies of 1797 in his case. I looked at them, to find that they were completely different. In one, Britannia held an olive branch in her right hand, and a trident leaning over her shoulder, while on the other she held the trident out in her right hand and the olive branch held back in her left hand. On the second coin she wore a helmet. I was intrigued, so I bought them both.

I was dealing with a young firm, Bowers and Ruddy, in New York State, and I called them to find out more about the coins. Jim Ruddy told me that I had purchased two patterns made by Matthew Boulton, and sent a box of them along with a copy of the coins in the British Museum. I was hooked. I bought some of his coins, and kept looking for others. We went to England fairly frequently, and I became a regular visitor to Seaby's and other London shops. Miss Murgatroyd sold the Soho Mint patterns, and she was a nice old girl. I made a list of the coins by types, and kept collecting them until the list was complete.

The ones I like the best are the patterns of 1805. In the book, Peck says "The three pieces now to be described were bogus productions concocted by Taylor with the obviously deliberate intention of deceiving the collector, for no 1805 twopenny piece or farthing was ever produced at Soho, either as a pattern or for currency." I love the way he doesn't mince words. I did get them, and they are beautiful.

Anyhow, sorry for rambling. Please send the first edition if possible. Keep up the good work.

Yours,



Jules Reiver, #118

January 7, 1997

Mr. Wayne Anderson
Editor, CTCC
Post Office Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55331

Greetings,

My good friend (and neighbor) Ken Bressett has spent all of his spare time in the last two or three years travelling all over the world to meet with governmental entities, mint directors, leading numismatists and even the Vatican concerning his "*Peace 2000*" coinage initiative. His enthusiasm and determination is contagious - now he's got me worked up over the idea! Being a Conder fanatic I obviously looked there for some new ideas first. And what rich variety we have to talk about!

The attached listing is being sent in the hope that someone in our club will, over the next three years, build up a complete (or nearly so) collection to exhibit at the 109th ANA Annual Convention which will be held in Boston in early August, 2000. Hopefully you will deem it "publishable" and can find some room in our journal. Ken's *World Peace* initiative is really growing rapidly, and may also express itself in the advertising of various industries. In any case, it's "the right thing to do" to help his cause. Please contact me if you feel the listing needs major modification or correction prior to going to press.

While I have your attention I want to mention a few things that may help our club.

1. I'm in the process of (accurately) identifying the Conder tokens illustrated in Pye's first edition. I'll send you a copy when I'm done for publication and subsequent audit by some of our sharper-eyed members. When revised we will have documented exactly which pieces Pye was looking at 200 years ago, which should be "nice to know".
2. Another "nice to have" item would be a decent map of Great Britain as it was in the late 1700's, with enough detail to be able to hunt down some of the token-making and distribution boroughs of that time. Modern maps are too cluttered with things that weren't there 200 years ago. I've been to two large book stores to buy or order such a map without any luck. Perhaps someone out there knows where to find one.
3. Your efforts to date have produced a really interesting publication. Each issue that I receive is going into a safe holder to preserve it until my 5-year old grandson is ready for them. If he's not interested I'll cut him out of my will! Another ideal for the future would be to conduct a regular auction of Conders, with a member of

the club brokering the transaction and 10% going to the club. The Civil War Token Society runs an auction in each issue and it apparently is very well-received. Anyway, it might be an idea to kick around some day.

4. Another of Ken Bressett's visions is that the Internet will become "The coin club of the future". It probably is too soon right now, but may be wise in a couple of years. The use of video-teleconferencing, sound, and color scanners coupled with the new digital television probably will be needed. We need to consider adding an Internet "Home Page" and publishing on CD-ROM kinds-of-things. Perhaps a "Technology Working Group" volunteer effort could help guide semi-literate computer users like me.

Just keep doing what you are doing - you are off to a great start. This club will make collection far more interesting and hopefully lead to some great trades in the future.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larry Johnson".

Larry Johnson CTCC #29
3015 Springdowns Place
Colorado Springs 80906
(719) 576-3418

A listing of Conder Tokens bearing a reference to "Peace"

American Numismatic Association President, author and *"A Guide Book of United States Coins"* (The "Red Book") editor Kenneth Bressett is vigorously pursuing his goal of having every nation issue (during the year 2000) circulating coinage displaying the theme of "Peace 2000". Many nations have already agreed to support this noble initiative. England, in the latter part of the 18th century, was going through a turbulent period of dramatic social, economic and political change. Upon examination, the Conder Token series often addresses the themes of "The Rights of Man" and the theme of "Peace"

The 2000 ANA Annual Convention will be held in Boston. Ken will ask the ANA Board of Governors to establish (for that show only) a special exhibiting category consisting of numismatic material that supports the theme of "Peace". An exhibit of Conder Tokens with that spirit would represent an interesting cross-section of our special collecting interest. It will take some time to assemble a complete exhibit of such tokens. A review of the Dalton & Hamer produced the following listing. This list probably isn't complete; additions and corrections are welcomed.

Larry Johnson ETCC # 71



Buckinghamshire:

- o Amersham D&H 2. A wreath. "A speedy and lasting Peace".

Cambridgeshire:

- o Cambridge. D&H 19. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace Plenty & Liberty"

Durham:

- o South Shields D&H 6. "May Peace & Plenty Accompany the Prince & Princess of Wales".

Essex:

- o Chelmsford D&H 8. A dove flying. "Peace and Plenty".
- o Woodford D&H 39. A sheaf of wheat and sickle between two doves.

Hampshire:

- o Emsworth D&H 11. A dove flying, cornucopia: "Peace and Plenty".
- o Southampton D&H 108 & 114, farthing. "... a speedy and honorable peace 1797"

Kent:

- o Appledore D&H 3. A lion & lamb lying together. "Peace Innocence and Plenty".
- o Benenden D&H 4. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace and Plenty".
- o Canterbury D&H 6-7. Canterbury Cathedral. "Unity Peace and Concord Good Will to all Men".

Lancashire:

- o Liverpool D&H 60-100. Bird, with olive branch, standing on shield with bird, with olive branch.
- o Liverpool D&H 123-126. Same as above, different dies
- o Rochdale D&H 150. A dove and olive branch. "Peace and Plenty."

Lincolnshire:

- o Lincoln D&H 1-2. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace and Plenty".

Middlesex:

- o Goodman's D&H 5, 2-pence. "I promise... on the perfect establishment of Peace and Unanimity..."
- o Misc. Series D&H 173, 1d. A cap of liberty. "Peace . Liberty . and . Plenty . 1797".
- o Political & Social Series D&H 232, 1d. A dove with olive beneath. "Peace and Plenty".
- o Clark's D&H 282-284. Bust to right, "G. Washington . the Firm Friend to Peace & Humanity *".
- o Corresponding Society D&H 285-286. A dove flying with an olive branch...
- o Hornsey D&H 337. "A . Speedy . and . Lasting . Peace ."
- o Masonic D&H 380. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty".
- o Meymott's D&H 383 & 385. A wheat sheaf and doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny".
- o Meymott's D&H 384. An anchor and cap of Liberty radiated. "Liberty * Peace * Commerce."
- o Meymott's D&H 385. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty"
- o Meymott's D&H 388. An anchor &c. "Liberty * Peace * Commerce"
- o Orchard's D&H 405. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty".
- o Orchard's D&H 408. A wheat sheaf & sickle, two doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny".
- o Orchard's D&H 409. An anchor and cap of Liberty radiated. "Liberty.Peace.Commerce"
- o Skidmore's Churches & Gates D&H 590-594. A dove flying with an olive branch.
- o Spence's D&H 676. "This just plan will produce ever-lasting peace and happiness..."
- o Spence's D&H 761. An anchor, and cap of Liberty. "Liberty . Peace . Commerce".
- o Spence's D&H 772. A tree with two shields... "A . Friend . to . Peace . and . Liberty ."
- o Williams' D&H 918. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty".
- o Williams' D&H 919. An anchor, and cap of Liberty radiated. "Liberty * Peace * Commerce".
- o Misc. D&H 923-924. "May Peace & Plenty Accompany the Prince & Princess of Wales".
- o National Series D&H 984. A female standing, leaning upon a pillar. "God Send Peace".
- o Political & Social - Loyal Briton's Lodge D&H 1030. "Liberty + Peace + Commerce."
- o National Series D&H 1127, farthing. "May a flowing trade follow a speedy and honorable Peace".
- o National Series D&H 1133, farthing. A palm branch across a lyre. "Peace and Harmony."
- o Prince & Princess of Wales D&H 1148, farthing. "Peace" in the centre, a beehive above...
- o Newton D&H 1151, farthing. A cornucopia and olive branch (A peace & plenty theme)
- o Social Series - Peace D&H 1164-1165, farthing. Bust to right. "May Peace be established."
- o Social Series - Peace D&H 1166, farthing. A cornucopia... a dove. "Peace & Plenty...1801."
- o Social Series - Peace D&H 1167, farthing. A wheat sheaf. "Peace and Plenty."

Norfolk:

- o Norwich D&H 26. A dove flying, and a cornucopia. "Peace and Plenty."

Surrey:

- o Lambeth D&H 16, farthing. A wheat sheaf and sickle between two doves

Warwickshire:

- o Meriden D&H 316. A dove flying with an olive branch &c.
- o Birmingham D&H 478, farthing. "May a flowing trade follow a speedy & honorable peace 1796"

Worcestershire:

- o County D&H 1. A dove..., between olive branches. "Peace Love and Harmony."

Yorkshire:

- o Leeds - Brownbill's D&H 42. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty."
- o Sheffield D&H 57-58. Shield of arms. "Peace throughout the globe."
- o Sheffield D&H 59-60. Four hands crossed. "Love Peace and Union."

Cork:

- o D&H 6. A wheat sheaf. "Peace Plenty & Liberty."
- o D&H 11. A wheat sheaf and sickle between doves.

- o D&H 12. An anchor and cap of Liberty radiated. "Liberty Peace Commerce".
- o D&H 14. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace and Plenty."
- o D&H 16. A sheaf of wheat and sickle between doves.

Dublin:

- o D&H 318. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace Plenty & Liberty."
- o D&H 321. A sheaf of wheat and doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny."
- o D&H 322. An anchor and cap of Liberty, &c. "Liberty Peace Commerce"
- o H.S. & Co. D&H 333-334. A sheaf of wheat and doves, &c. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny."
- o H.S. & Co. D&H 335. A sheaf of wheat, &c. "Peace Plenty & Liberty Halfpenny."
- o H.S. & Co. D&H 336. A sheaf of wheat, &c. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny."
- o H.S. & Co. D&H 337. An anchor and cap of Liberty, &c. "Liberty Peace Commerce"
- o Miscellaneous D&H 410, farthing. A dove and olive branch.
- o Leadon Token D&H 412. A bird with expanded wings resting on a heart. sprig of olive

Munster:

- o D&H 1. A sheaf of wheat and sickle, between two doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny."
- o D&H 2. A sheaf of wheat and sickle, between two doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny." (different)
- o D&H 4. A sheaf of wheat. "Peace Plenty & Liberty."
- o D&H 10. An anchor and cap of Liberty &c. "Liberty Peace Commerce."
- o D&H 12-17. A sheaf of wheat and sickle, between two doves. "Peace and Plenty Halfpenny."
- o D&H 18. Obv.: A sheaf of wheat. "Peace Plenty & Liberty." Rev.: "Liberty Peace Commerce"

Wicklow:

- o D&H 69. A dove with olive branch, &c.



Note 1: An olive branch, palm branch and doves (and many others) are frequently used as a metaphor for "Peace". It is likely that other devices representing "Peace" are also employed and are not identified on this listing.

Note 2: I did not attempt to translate legends and inscriptions in Latin. It is likely that "Peace" themes are employed in that language, and are not identified on this list.

Note 3: No edge inscriptions commenting on "Peace" were identified. Is this true?

Note 4: Additions and corrections to this listing would be welcomed.



A dove standing upon a lyre, between



A dove flying with an olive branch, in a wreath. DEDICATED TO COLLECTORS OF MEDALS & COINS.



A cap of liberty over a column upon a palm, between a palm:

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Specialists in English & Foreign Coins, Tokens, Medallions & Banknotes

Our ref: DV/BCV

27th November, 1996.

Mr. Wayne Anderson,
Post Office Box 1853,
Maple Grove,
MN. 55311 - 6853,
U.S.A.

To the Editor

Dear Sir,

My colleague, Garry Charman, recently showed me a copy of your excellent new Journal "The Conder". May I take this opportunity to wish you every success for its future. Perhaps you would be so kind as to allow me some of your valuable space to respond to two of the articles in your Issue No 2.

Article 1 - Bronzing Conder Tokens - by Carl C. Honore

Your correspondent enquires how these tokens get bronzed? The answer is that they were baked in bronzing powder. This powder was freely available in London and could be selectively purchased to produce tones varying from yellow to dark chocolate. In 1825 the Soho Mint despatched a quantity of bronzing powder together with detailed instructions for its use to the Director of the U.S. Mint. If greater knowledge of the heat treatment process involved is desired, it might be possible for your writer to trace the correspondence from the United States end. The bronzing process so described could either be applied before striking or after striking, but certainly not during striking. The top manufacturers, such as Boulton, struck pre-patinated bronzed blanks and this allowed their dies to impart to the proof specimens the characteristic brilliant mirror like finish. Although the process of striking on pre-gilded and pre-bronze blanks is usually credited as a Boulton invention, the process was well known amongst the Birmingham button trade. It tended to be the cheaper manufacturers who bronzed after striking. The result was invariably disappointing. It left the coins so produced with a dull flat appearance and the bronzed coating was often so thinly applied that patches of the exposed copper soon showed through.

Article 2 - Matthew Boulton As Token-Maker : The First Attempts - by Dr. R.G. Doty

I found Dr. Doty's account of Matthew Boulton's early minting technology and his first attempt at token striking very interesting, but surprisingly not particularly accurate. He certainly succeeded in conjuring up a vivid image of poor James Lawson, nursing his bruised fingers, sitting in a hopper at the coining press "quickly flicking each halfpenny token away before the next blank could be mechanically introduced between the dies". Such a concept is almost farcical in its nature, especially given the fact that the unfortunate Lawson referred to, possessed one of the best engineering brains at Soho. It should also be remembered that the Boulton coining press was designed to be *fully* automated and to be solely operated by a twelve year old boy. Even the relatively crude hand operated coining or fly-presses supplied by Boulton to the East India Company Mint in London in 1787, were designed with an automatic feed. Boulton had specifically envisaged that nimble fingered expert layers-in would be unavailable to the East India Company. Given these circumstances one of the Soho craftsmen, Joseph Harrison, built a rotative machine which, with the assistance of a pleyer-like





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contraption, worked by the rise and fall of the screw, replaced the task of the human hand in presenting the blank and knocking away the finished coin.

With regard to Dr. Doty's description of Boulton's coining of the Macclesfield token and the Cronebane halfpenny, a more intensive trawl of the Soho Mint Archives would have revealed much of the information he bemoans as lacking. A brief resume' of the facts is as follows:-

In March 1789 a consortium consisting of John Westwood and John Hancock were awarded a contract by Roe & Co. They were to coin two distinctive private issues of tokens, one for use at Roe & Co's manufactories at Macclesfield in Cheshire, England; and the other to circulate in the area of their mines at Cronebane in County Wicklow, Ireland. It was Hancock's task to prepare the dies and Westwoods to roll the metal and coin. For these combined services they were to receive £36.5 for every ton struck. Only one major obstacle stood in their path and it was a serious one - Westwood did not possess any coining presses. Rather than buy coining presses of his own, Boulton convinced Westwood to sub-contract the striking of the tokens to Soho. Westwood would roll the metal and produce blanks with a milled edge inscription and then Boulton would take over and coin. The fee of £36.5 per ton would be split between the two parties in a ratio of £18.5 to £18 in Westwood's favour. However, since Westwood had borrowed a considerable sum of money from Boulton's copper business partner, John Hurd, all parties agreed to operate the contract in the manner outlined below. Boulton would invoice Roe & Co. for the full total of the work completed. He would then retain his share of the contract and hand over Westwood's portion to John Hurd, to act as part repayment against the original loan.

The coinage was proceeded with fairly rapidly and it is the Cronebane which claims the distinction of being the first coinage in the world to be struck on a steam-operated coining press. Soho continued to work off Roe & Co's contract until September 7th, 1789, when operations suddenly came to an abrupt halt. News of John Westwood's impending financial failure had come to hand. Even before this hiccup in Westwood's affairs, Boulton had been unsuccessful in prising any money out of Roe & Co. It was not until November, 1789, that he received any payment at all and even then the final settlement was only roughly half the total amount invoiced. Roe & Co reimbursed Boulton with his coining expenses but refused to pay the rest of his bill as in their view this was to pay a debt contracted between Westwood and Hurd in 1787. Despite the unfairness of the situation Roe & Co responded to neither legal threat nor cajolement.

Boulton could console himself in as much as at least he was fortunate enough to cover his coining expenses. The poor individual who suffered most from Westwood's financial collapse was his original backer - John Hurd. In an effort to recover Hurd's money, Boulton became an official creditor in Westwood's bankruptcy. This was not settled until the 4th February 1793, when a paltry dividend of just one sixteenth of the total amount involved was paid out to the creditors.

In their cataloguing of the Cronebane token, Dalton & Hamer mention two obverse die trials (DH1 & 2) which undoubtedly emanate from Hancock's workshop. As far as the ordinary currency token is concerned (DH3 - 31), this exists in the form of many minor varieties, distinguished by the





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position of the crossier, date and windlass, relative to the legend. This was caused by the latter element being added to the working die by hand. Boulton had not as yet mastered the multiplying of dies to include the complete hub. Altogether Boulton struck 20 tons 14 cwt 1 qt 25 lb 2 oz., which at a coinage rate of 36 to the pound gives a total mintage figure of 1,674,185 pieces (struck without collar). All proof strikings of the Cronebane tokens personally examined - they occur in copper, bronzed copper and gilt copper - are characterized by being struck from the same pair of dies (DH18) and possessing a plain edge. It should be remembered that John Westwood was responsible for producing blanks already lettered so that the relevant edging tools were never available for use at Soho. Proofs of the Cronebane tokens were later sold off by Boulton to interested collectors. They were available as part of a set of Soho struck Provincial tokens. Conspicuous for their absence from this set is the Macclesfield token. This fact seems to have remained unobserved by Dr. Doty or blythly ignored. The Macclesfield token of Roe & Co was *never* struck at Soho. The die engraver, John Hancock, was unsuccessfully battling to produce the dies throughout the summer of 1789. As late as the 4th September, Hancock was still trying to harden the punch and to make a pair of Macclesfield dies available for use the following week. According to a contemporary rumour, after Westwood's financial difficulties became apparent, Roe & Co redirected the Macclesfield coinage to a London manufacturer.

Any reader who would like a full account of the Cronebane token coinage is referred to Format Coin List No. 42, where it was published in 1991.

Yours sincerely,

David Vice



Washington, 21 January 1997

Dear Wayne,

I appreciate this opportunity to reply to David Vice's letter to you, concerning my article on Matthew Boulton's first adventures as token-maker. Your readers should be aware that Mr. Vice's comments about my work (and doubtless my comments about his work) are filtered through the fact that we were once in competition to complete a numismatic study of Matthew Boulton. Mr. Vice attempted to dissuade me from pursuing my work on Boulton, on the basis that he had begun working on the subject first (quite true) and, in any case, had a better claim to Matthew Boulton than a non-Briton (debatable). I told him that I would accede to his request, provided he finished his own project in a timely fashion. When he did not (and failed to answer my inquiries as to the status of the work), I ceased to feel bound by our 'gentleman's agreement' and wrote my own book on Matthew Boulton.

That said, let me address some of Mr. Vice's observations on my errors and omissions.

While he may believe that the raw materials for the Cronebane and Macclesfield stories exist in profusion in the 'Soho Mint Archives' (I assume he means the Matthew Boulton Papers at the Birmingham Reference Library), I have examined the materials he mentions and remain less than satisfied with the results. In general, while we know a good deal of what was happening after 1791, we know far too little about what went on earlier, and nowhere is this more obviously true than with these pioneering token efforts. And so I stand by what I said before: I, at least, would like to know more, much more.

Concerning James Lawson and his injuries. I have Lawson's letter of 27 June 1789, which mentions 'some small damage' to his fingers. Since his preceding sentence mentions a new and hopefully improved layer-in, to be pressed into service as soon as possible, it seems obvious to me that some hand-work was still involved at the time Lawson wrote.

I am perfectly aware that a mechanical layer-in was a feature of the Sumatra coinage of 1786-87. But this mechanism was evidently less than fully successful. In any case, it did not play a role in Boulton's perfected mechanism, which would feature a layer-in in association with a single-piece collar, surrounding the coin or token as it was struck. By the late eighties, Boulton was thinking in those terms - and his Patent Specification of July 1790 bears witness to the fact that he was not content with what he had. Here, he discussed three methods of working coining presses (including the one actually adopted at Soho Mint, featuring an overhead wheel and a circular arrangement of the minting machinery. But listen what happens when he discussed what to do with the coin once it was struck:

(During the raising of the screw or recoil of the bar P, the blank which was coined

is pushed out & another is laid in between the dies either by the person who attends it as usual in coining money or other wise by some proper contrivance which does not relate to the present purpose [emphasis mine].)

If Matthew Boulton had had a perfected method of mechanical planchet placement in mid-1790, he would have mentioned it in the Patent Specification. And he did not. I have lived with Mr. Boulton for fifteen years. I can tell when he is talking through his hat. If Boulton had not perfected the laying-in machinery some thirteen months after James Lawson's letter, I think we can see how that intrepid mechanic might have injured his fingers.

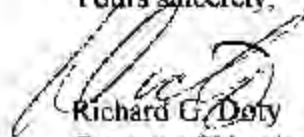
On a more important subject, did Boulton strike the Roe tokens with beehive and cipher? Mr. Vice says he did not. I say he did, and I base my opinion on the records of Soho Mint itself. Some ten years after the coinage, Matthew Boulton requested information about the Roc/Cronebane coinages from his clerk, William D. Brown. The latter replied by letter on 10 April 1799 (cf. MBP295, the W. D. Brown box):

It appears by Roe & Company's account that you was to receive of them L.36.10.- per ton for the coin done for them, say 20 tons 14 cwt 1 qwt 25 lbs, L.18.10.- of which you was to allow J. Westwood for his part of the workmanship. The above appears to be Macclesfield and Cronebane, but how many of each sort [I] cannot say [emphasis mine]. I believe they were 36 piece per lb.

To my mind, this establishes the fact that Boulton struck the early Roe pieces, along with the Cronebanes. Mr. Vice mentions a rumor that the Macclesfield pieces were done by 'a London manufacturer'. Could he enlighten us as to the name of this skilled-but-unsung coiner?

In sum, I stand by the facts of my original article. Mr. Vice is welcome to do his own book on Matthew Boulton; he was always at liberty to do so. Meanwhile, I would remind him of a wise Latin proverb, which says that it is easier to carp than to create.

Yours sincerely,



Richard G. Doty
Curator of Numismatics,
Smithsonian Institution

CLUB BUSINESS SECTION

CLUB DEVELOPMENTS. When Joel Spingarn and I decided to start the club, and issue newsletters, we didn't realize that we would be issuing a journal. And of course we didn't anticipate that our costs would be as high as they are. As the first newsletter was in its development stages it became apparent that there was much material to be gathered from some of our most active members, to distribute to the entire membership. So instead of issuing an eight page newsletter or circular, we issued a 50 page journal the first time, and a 66 pager the second time. They were both highly praised by our membership. These journals cost the club \$3.70 for printing and mailing only. All newsletters are mailed by first class mail so that you get them quickly. Our other direct costs are approximately \$1.35 per issue, including postage for member solicitations and responses to members, envelopes, supplies, printer, fax & copy paper, ink cartridges, and long distance calls and faxes for club business. The newsletter doesn't just come together, it has to be put together. It takes a lot of effort, letters, calls, and faxes. Our costs are approximately \$20.00 per member per year, the \$15.00 established initially for dues doesn't quite cover our costs. The advertising we've been able to sell has been important to our viability in our beginning stages, but we may not always be able to count on that additional support. We feel that the club dues need to be increased to \$25.00 per year, in order to continue to issue a quality news and information bulletin, or journal, and become financially stable to the extent necessary to accomplish all of the goals we have set forth for a good strong, healthy club. This is an amount that is comparable to dues charged by other organizations for a comparable product.

We are strictly a non profit organization, and all time expended by everyone involved is donated. No one receives any compensation, in any form, from the club's revenues. We plan to have a legitimate structure in place by the time of our first annual meeting in 1998. This structure will provide for the number of, and the election of directors and officers, the editor, and all other necessary positions, and the term of these offices. It will help to insure the safety and perpetuity of the club. We may need legal expertise to perform this task, and if we don't have a volunteer attorney within our ranks, we may incur some costs for the advice, service, and documentation required. With all of what I have just said in mind, it seems reasonable that the dues for 1997 be established at the rate of \$25.00 per year. This means that all new members will pay \$25.00 effective immediately, and all renewals will increase to \$25.00 on their anniversary. All advertising rates will remain as is. We will provide a full and complete accounting at the end of the first year, in the August 1997 issue of the newsletter. Thank you for your support and understanding as we move forward with this new venture together. We hope you are enjoying it as much as we are.

ELEMENTS OF A GOOD STRONG, VIABLE CLUB:

- I. Energetic, active, interested, participating membership. Does not necessarily mean vast numbers of members.
- II. Good solid structure, having responsible leadership, to insure its continuation, and on going responsibility to its dues paying members.
- III. Financially stability, and among other things, have the ability to:
 - A. Issue exceptional informational & educational journals to its members.

B. Hold regional, and national meetings and/or conventions.

C. Hold memberships with other important numismatic organizations, and subscribe to and advertise in various numismatic publications for the benefit of its membership.

D. Pay for its expenses comfortably, and reimburse members for their legitimate club related expenditures.

E. Promote its aspect of the hobby of numismatics in every way possible, including support and assistance for young numismatists.

These elements are not all inclusive. New clubs, organizations, and businesses start up but fail because they lack one or all of these necessary elements. We need to insure that our club will not be a failure for lack of anyone of these elements, or for the lack of good planning, or focus, or for the lack of just plain taking the time to do things right.

REGIONAL OFFICERS

Region #1	Northeast (ME, NH, VT, MA, RI)
Chairman	Frank Van Valen, PO Box 682, Wolfboro Falls, NH 03896
Region #2	Tri - State (NY, NJ, CT)
Chairman	Cliff Fellage, PO Box 911, Farmington, CT 06034
Region #3	Mid - Atlantic (PA, MD, DE, VA, WV, DC, NC)
Chairman	None, position open
State Rep.	Stan Stephens, 1469 Fenwick Street, Morgantown, WV 26505
Region #4	Southeast (FL, GA, AL, MS, SC, TN)
Chairman	None, position open!
Region #5	North Central (OH, MI, WI, MN, IN, IL, ND, SD, NE, KY, IA)
Chairman	Harold Welch, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127
Region #6	South Central (KS, AR, LA, MO, OK, CO, NM, TX)
Chairman	None, position open!
Region #7	West (CA, WA, OR, MT, WY, UT, ID, AZ, NV, HI, AK)
Chairwoman	Sharon Bobbe, PO Box 25817, Portland, OR 97298
State Rep.	Carl Honore', PO Box 3058, Sequim, WA 98382
Region #8	International (Countries outside the United States)
Chairman	None, position open!

These are the regions comprising our "CTCC" membership. There are some regions with no chairperson as yet. The task, of a chairperson, is to hold a meeting perhaps once or twice a year. The meeting could be held at a member's home or at coin show. The purpose of the meeting is for the members in your area to share their collecting interests, show and tell, and generally enjoy "token talk" with people who understand it, and are truly interested. The chairperson gets a listing of the members in the region. The chairman then submits a meeting report to the to the president, and editor of the club, it gets published in the newsletter for all the membership to see. EAC has a secretary in each region as well as a chairperson. There's lots of room for involvement, and participation. This is one of the most fun aspects of belonging to a club such as ours. I learned all of what I know about grading US copper at regional and local EAC meetings conducted by Wes Rasmussen and Dick Punchard. These gentlemen held meetings in their homes, and at shows such as Central States. These informal sessions can be very educational and informative. They give you a place to go with your hobby, and the chance to meet other people who share the same excitement in your hobby because it's their hobby too! The regional chairperson is the representative for his home state as well. You can also be a state representative, and hold local meetings. Please let your me know if you are interested in becoming a state representative. It's possible to have more than one state representative if your state has a large area. For example, California could have a North and South representative. Grab a position, be active, and let's have more fun!

ANNOUNCEMENT! Cliff Fellage, Tri-State (CT, NJ, NY) regional representative for the CTCC, would like to announce the first regional meeting for CTCC members to be held in conjunction with the "Third Sunday of Every Month Stamp and Coin Show," Milford, CT (Knights of Columbus Hall, 625 Bridgeport Ave., Milford) (I-95, Exit 34, turn left). The meeting will take place May 18, 1997, at 2:00 PM at Cliff's tables at the show. The meeting will provide an opportunity to discuss collecting, view and swap tokens, and get acquainted with other CTCC members in the Tri-State area. Refreshments will be served. Members will be notified by mail closer to the meeting date. Bring your "beauties," and show them off!

***** ADDITIONAL CLUB BUSINESS

Newsletters #s 1 & 2 - We have been out of these for some time. I had a second printing of Volume I, Number 1 done, and they're gone too! I intend to reprint both issues this year, and offer them to members who didn't get them.

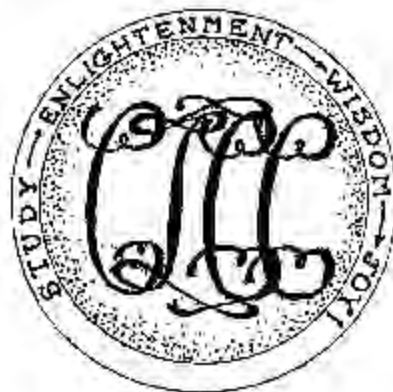
Library & Librarian - Mr. Harold Welch has been chosen to be the Club Librarian. Harold is eminently qualified for the position, and has much enthusiasm. He is writing a book covering all token related literature. Harold is the person who put together the reprint of "Samuel's Bazaar Notes", published by Davissons LTD. Harold has a message for the membership in this section. Others volunteered. Bob Metzger, Carl Honore', Frank Van Valen, and Roman Luzecky. My sincere thanks to everyone.

CTCC National Meeting - I am still targeting the ANA Convention, in Portland, Oregon, in 1998, for our first National Club Meeting. It will be an exciting event, as token gurus from all over the world will be there. Jerry and Sharon Bobbe are going to display there Conder token collection at the convention, and that alone will make the trip worthwhile!

A Club Auction is in the works, to be held at the meeting. All members will be able to consign tokens to be sold at the auction. There will be a small commission charged for each lot sold, which will go to the club treasury. Jerry Bobbe has agreed to be the auctioneer. Stay tuned for the details!

Club Tokens - Club Tokens would be offered for sale at the National Meeting. These would be struck in copper, silver, and perhaps gold. The club would have them struck, and would sell them for a profit, which would also benefit the club treasury.

I have received two designs for the token, one from Carl Honore', the other from Cliff Fellage. they are portrayed herewith. I would like to see more designs, and then let the club membership decide the final design, by a vote, through the newsletter.



Cliff Fellage's Design: Obverse: Bust of James Conder, in exergue in script: 1761-1823. Raised rim with "The Conder Token Collectors Club," at base 1996. (Maybe in Old English lettering) Reverse: Cipher C T C C in script. Raised rim with motto: STUDY-> ENLIGHTENMENT-> WISDOM-> JOY!



Carl Honore's Design:
Obverse only, A cowed
bust of James Conder
after the Anglesey pieces.

This concludes the club business for this issue. If you have questions, or would like to give me some feed back, please write or call me, Wayne Anderson, President

Ex Libris...

(A report from CTCC librarian - Harold Welch)

The growth of the CTCC has been outstanding! As membership has surpassed 200 and a sound foundation has been laid, the time has come to form a club library. I have been asked to serve as librarian and despite my wife's misgivings about bringing any more books into the house, I have gladly accepted.

Except for my wife, I think most people would agree that the CTCC Reference Library would be a better library if it actually had some books. That's where you, the membership, come in. I am requesting donations of books, periodicals, catalogs, photographs, letters, ephemera - basically anything that is related to British tokens. If you have items such as photos or letters with which you can't bring yourself to part, please consider having photocopies or duplicates made and donating them. Also, cash donations will be needed to cover various library expenses (Binding a set of the CTCC Newsletter, binding and repairing some donations, acquiring suitable storage and shipping supplies, and if you are really generous - making occasional prudent additions to the collection!).

All donations will be recognized in the newsletter (requests for anonymity will, of course, be honored). All items will be available to club members by mail. Specific policies and procedures will be forthcoming. For now, let's all make a contribution of some sort towards building a truly outstanding reference library. Your spouse will probably be delighted to have it out of the house!

Send all donations to:

**CTCC Reference Library
c/o Harold Welch
655 Parkwood Circle
St. Paul, MN 55127
(612) 429-0997**

THE TOKEN EXCHANGE AND MART

"CTCC" MEMBERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO SEND THEIR ADS FOR PUBLICATION IN THIS SECTION OF THE NEWSLETTER. ADVERTISEMENTS UP TO TWELVE (12) LINES ARE FREE! FULL PAGE ADS ARE \$75.00. ONE THIRD PAGE ADS ARE \$25.00. ADS LARGER THAN TWELVE (12) LINES MUST BE CAMERA READY, AND PAID FOR WHEN THE AD IS SUBMITTED! ADS WILL BE LIMITED TO CONDER TOKENS AND OTHER RELATED NUMISMATIC MATERIALS AND LITERATURE. THE DEADLINE FOR THE MAY 15TH ISSUE IS APRIL 25, 1997. ALL ADS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER. NEWSLETTERS ARE ISSUED QUARTERLY. SEND YOUR ADS TO THE PRESIDENT AND EDITOR, WAYNE ANDERSON, PO BOX 1853, MAPLE GROVE, MN 55311-6853. ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DUES ARE \$25.00.

NOTICE:

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"CTCC Officers And Contacts:

Wayne Anderson
President, Editor - Publisher
PO Box 1853
Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853
Phone 612-420-6925
Fax 612 -420-3350

For all business, letters, inquiries, articles, ads,
and information about the "CTCC."

Joel Spingarn
Vice President And Treasurer
PO Box 782
Georgetown, CT 06829
Phone and Fax
203-544-8194

For Payment of dues and donations, address
changes and information about the "CTCC."

David S. Brooke
Club Historian
767 N. Hoosac Road
Williamstown, MA 01267
413-458-8636

Harold Welch
Club Librarian
655 Parkwood Circle
St. Paul, MN 55127
612-429-0997

We hope you are enjoying the newsletters and the luring world of 18th Century Provincial Tokens, the "Conder" series. Thanks for your articles and ads and your participation in the newsletter.
Wayne Anderson, President

These Ads, 12 lines or less, are free for "CTCC" members. Send yours to:
Wayne Anderson, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.

We would like to see more of them!

Joel W. Spingarn, CTCC #2, PO Box 782, Georgetown, CT 06829, For Sale:
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To aid in my current research, I am interested in purchasing the following items:

John Drury Catalogs

Davissons - Catalogs/Sales prior to 1991

Hobbe's "Token Examiner," issues prior to #7

Harold Welch, "CTCC" #14, 655 Parkwood Circle, St. Paul, MN 55127 USA

(612) 429-0997

Wayne Anderson, CTCC #1, PO Box 1853, Maple Grove, MN 55311-6853.
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members, so please write, call or fax for my free price lists!

BRUCE LORICH, "CTCC" #105, PO Box 236, State College, PA 16804.

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Conder tokens and related British, American, and World tokens are often featured in my
frequent mail bids and fixed price lists. Please request free sample copies.

Dick Grinolds, "CTCC" #161, PO Box 18002, Minneapolis, MN 55418.

WANTED!

WARWICKSHIRE #320 FOR MY SHAKESPEARE COLLECTION.

TOM FREDETTE, CTCC #60, 2 TRAVERS ST., BALDWINVILLE, NY 13027-2615

Dr. Ronald A. Ward, CTCC #187, 15404 Carrofton Road, Rockville, MD 20853

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offers pieces Circ - Gem for \$12 and up. If you haven't received your free copy of *The*
Token Examiner, call or write us today. We buy singles, groups or entire collections (i.e.
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Phone 916-872-5683

Frank Van Valen (CTCC #78) is pleased to announce the purchase of an old-time collection of Conder tokens, formed circa 1964-84, nearly 100 pieces in all, all either Uncirculated or Proof. Many English counties, as well as Scotland and Ireland, are represented, the majority being halfpennies, with some farthings and pennies as well. There is a good sprinkling of red, red and brown, and a nice assortment of chocolate brown pieces. All are nice, many have pedigrees, and several are scarce or rare (R).

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Kent, Goudhurst 28, Kentish horse, shield. Die buckle, slight weakness AU \$32.

Middlesex Burchell's 260. Sugar plumbs for worms, &c. Unholed. Tr Red UNC \$49

Middlesex Lackington 353. Bust Lackington, Fame. Rev is 50% red—EF+ \$15.

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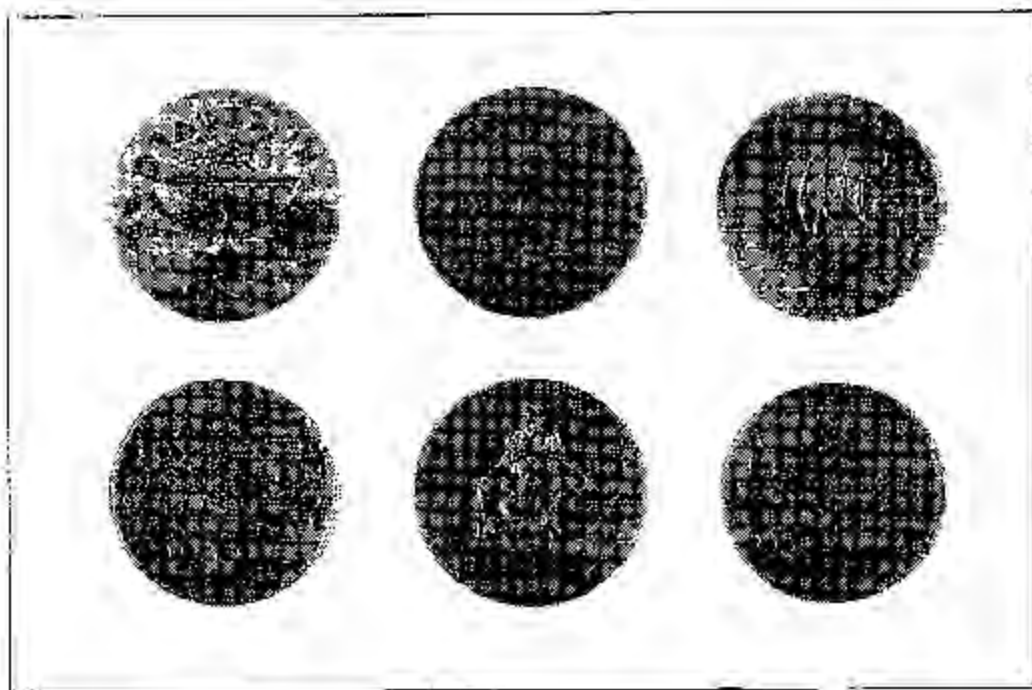
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Dalton & Hamer, *The Provincial Token Coinage of the 18th Century*; 1910-1918. Updated, 1990, 1996.

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